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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

PROCEEDINGS—TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, APRIL 25-29, 1932

MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

APRIL 25, 1932

The opening Joint Session of the American Association of Law Libraries and the National Association of State Libraries, held at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, convened at two-thirty o'clock, Miss Grace Sherwood, Second Vice-President, National Association of State Libraries, presiding.

Chairman Sherwood: Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of New Orleans, whose guests we are; Members of the American Association of Law Libraries and of the National Association of State Libraries: The joint assembly will please come to order.

It is only by a prank of fate that I am your presiding officer. The President of the National Association of State Libraries, Mrs. Mary E. Frankhauser, the State Librarian of Michigan, was taken very seriously ill last Thanksgiving Day and, although she is convalescing now, her physician would not permit her to attend this conference. The First Vice-President of the National Association of State Libraries, Mr. Hall, of Virginia, was detained by official duties, and it just happens that I was sitting prettily on the curb, playing tiddledy-winks, when fate came along and upset the apple cart and the fruit thereof spilled into my lap, with which I must needs make apple sauce for your introduction.

By your authority I should make my first official act that of the wiring of best wishes to Mrs. Frankhauser for her complete recovery, our extreme regret that she is unable to occupy this Chair, and the hope that she will be with us in spirit, even as we shall be with her, for the period of this convention, and I now welcome that gladly from the floor.

Mr. A. J. Small (Iowa): I so move.

The motion was seconded, voted upon, and unanimously carried.

Chairman Sherwood: We will instruct the Secretary to wire Mrs. Frankhauser our felicitations.

Those of us who are gypsies at heart borrowed the boodle, wangled the budget, or pawned the Baluchistan rugs to trek southward. The trails converge in the hinterland outside the figurative walls of the glamorous City of New Orleans. We came from the North, from the winter nights; from the fields of ice and the northern lights, where the Storm King reigns and the wild winds wail. We came from the North and followed that trail.

We came from the West, from the lure of gold; from rivers, and mountains, and forests old; over snow-capped peaks to the Sunset Trail. We came from the West and followed that trail. From the East, from the West, from the North, to the South; your home, your home, your home the trail.

And here we are, literally, comfortably ensconced in your delightful house of rest, yet in spirit in bivouac outside the city walls, waiting for a sign from the Father of Muddy Waters, a sign which, in my part of the territory, means "What cheer, Nita!"

In the absence of his Honor, the Mayor, Mr. Edwin A. Parsons, Librarian of the New Orleans City Library, is going to greet us from New Orleans, the city where the briskness of industrial progress can not snuff with diligent finger the eternal candle of her romance. Mr. Parsons.

Mr. Edwin A. Parsons (Librarian, New Orleans City Library): Madam President of the National Association of State Libraries, Madam President of the American Association of Law Libraries: I represent Mayor Walmsley, of the City of New Orleans. He was very sorry that he could not be here. His excuse is perfect. He had to leave the city for Shreveport on business that could not be delayed. In his behalf and on behalf of the municipal authorities of New Orleans we extend to you distinguished visitors a hearty and a sincere welcome.

One hardly knows what to say before such a gathering as this. It would be futile to tell you that New Orleans—that is, Louisiana—has a history unique among the states of the Western World; that New Orleans—that is, Louisiana—alone among all the states of the Western World has had a complete French,

Spanish, and American regime, and that that gives a color to her history, a glamor and a romance, that is unequalled by any state in the Western World. You can check me up in this. The people from Quebec have, as you know, the splendid French traditions, and they have their Anglo-Saxon today. The people from California have had their Spanish regime and they have their Anglo-American history of today, but Louisiana alone has a complete history of three regimes.

We hope you will have a pleasant time in New Orleans. We hope you will visit its old city, that city which Bienville founded. As you know, we celebrated just a few days ago the 250th anniversary of the founding of Louisiana by LaSalle. As you know, Iberville actually founded Louisiana, in the sense of a state, when he came here in 1699 and, as you also know, in 1717 Bienville had the audacity to build upon this waterfront the city of New Orleans, that city which is called the Vieux Carré, which means "The Old Square," so called because it is not square. It is about thirteen blocks long and about seven blocks deep. It extends from the river to the street that we call Rampart, which was the old rampart against the Indians; and it extends in the other directions from the Esplanade—Esplanade Avenue, to the Great Canal, which is now our Canal Street, our attempt at a modern Broadway.

The old city is the city we hope you will see. We hope you will visit, above all things, the Cabildo. The Cabildo of New Orleans is, historically, the second most important building in these United States. Independence Hall in Philadelphia alone excepted, there is no building in these United States so important historically as our Cabildo, because in that Cabildo, in a large room (the Cilla Capitula) on the second floor, the actual transfer of Louisiana to France from Spain took place; and then, twenty days after, on the eventful December 20, 1803, the actual transfer from France to these United States took place, of the great territory of Louisiana, the far-famed "Louisiana Purchase," that acquisition which made of these United States a great world power.

We hope you will wander through the byways and the small streets and see our French-Spanish architecture and take with you some of the souvenirs of this, which we think, delightful city.

To you law folk, you men of the law book and you ladies of the law book, we call your attention to but one thing, that this is the only place in America where you can actually see administered, day by day, the Corpus Juris Civilis and the Roman Law, the Partitas and the Spanish Law, the Code Napoléon, literally translated verbatim ad literatum together with your own English common law.

We hope that you will have a pleasant visit and will come back to see us often. I thank you.

Chairman Sherwood: I have the warmest spot in my heart for the presidents of universities. We have those great ones who sometimes walk the simple ways that our own feet tread. I knew, in Providence, and have a great love for the late Dr. Fauntz, who left his heights of keen intellect to come to write an appreciation for one of these bits of verse we sometimes find. We have, in Providence, a building called "The Turk's Head," and it has a rounded facade which is very much like a fat man's "tummy." It bulges out like this, and at night when the lights are lighted, those lights from story to story look exactly like the

buttons on a bulging waistcoat, and I wrote this little bit of a thing called "Night Is a Tailor:"

Night is a tailor with flexible fingers
 Fitting the fabric of darkness
 To the nudity of buildings,
 With lights sewn like buttons
 From story to story.
 I count them swiftly,
 "Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief,
 "Doctor, lawyer—
 "And a button missing!"
 Night threaded the lights
 On a single strand. I fear me,
 With one loop severed,
 Shall go, also, to misfortune,
 (Or dinner),
 Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief,
 Doctor and lawyer.

And Dr. Fauntz, desperately busy with the ramifications of administration of a thriving university, actually took the time to write me a note saying "Often a whimsical bit of verse like that sings its way around the world when a more elaborately prepared oration is long forgotten." I don't think that "Night Is a Tailor" will sing its way around the world by any manner or means, but Dr. Fauntz' generosity gave me the loveliest feeling for universities and university presidents, the greatest respect and the greatest sympathy.

The President of Tulane University, Dr. Dinwiddie, can not be here, but he has sent his representative, Mr. Rufus C. Harris, and we are very glad to welcome him to this platform.

If he is not here just at the moment the same approach will do for the Reverend Father Albert Biever, of Loyola University, who was the founder of that university. I am very glad, indeed, to welcome you to this platform.

Reverend Albert Biever, S. J. (Loyola University): Ladies and Gentlemen: In the absence of Reverend John Hynes, President of Loyola University, it has become my privilege to bid you welcome to our historical city of New Orleans. Two hundred twenty years ago the first historian of the Mississippi Valley, Francis David Charlevoix, reached New Orleans and stated that in his opinion this city within a very short time would become the metropolis of a vast commercial empire. Father Marquette, in his writings, speaks of a waterway from the gulf to the big inland lakes, and that will soon be accomplished. When this waterway is finished New Orleans will become, by right the greatest city in America. I beg your pardon, ladies and gentleman from the North and West, for saying this, but it is my strong conviction.

We have a delightful climate here. I have lived in this climate for fifty-seven years and I have been sick only once, when I contracted the yellow fever while attending the fever stricken.

The industry of its inhabitants, the unrivalled fertility of the soil, the proximity of the Panama Canal, the nearness of Latin America and the great islands of the Caribbean Sea all make New Orleans in all truth the Queen City of the South.

To speak of education. We have an unrivalled system of public and private schools with splendid libraries, beautifully equipped and well manned, and I would

invite you, after you have seen the public schools and the universities, to visit some of the libraries of these private schools. Do not forget to visit, for instance, the Ursuline Convent which, for two hundred ten years, has, under five flags, continued its educational and charitable work in the City of New Orleans.

Here, on this historic spot, the Indians fought battles for supremacy with the French, the Spanish, the English, and the Americans; so, I bid you welcome not only to the other universities, but to Loyola University. We have a splendid Law School, and the Director of the Law School informed me that he will extend to you every possible courtesy. I bid you welcome to New Orleans and to all our institutions.

Chairman Sherwood: I am sure we are very glad to be here and we will be very glad to visit those institutions.

At the head table at a meeting of the British Empire Club one night I sat next to the President of a state bar association. The British Empire Club's affairs are very lengthy; they always have about three full-time speakers, and the guest English aviator who was taking us from London to the Cape of Good Hope by motion picture camera did not reach the Cape of Good Hope until well after midnight.

The President of the state bar association was very tired. He had a case that had been going on for days. The room was full of cigar smoke. The British smoke very strong cigars. Five hundred people were torpid with a battleship dinner, and there was utter darkness except for the cinema light.

I heard a scraping of chair legs beside me in the dark, and when I turned around the President of the state bar association had disappeared under the table. Since we had drunk the toast to the President and to the King in nothing stronger than water, I knew perfectly well that it was not a case of intemperance, but, leaning back to ease his weary muscles, the chair legs had slipped on the polished floor, precipitating him from grace.

I never did get back from the Cape of Good Hope to London, because he spent the rest of the evening telling me why he went under the table, but that destroyed forever and a night all timidity in the face of any presidents or members of state bar associations and they can never be anything to me more fearsome than my bigger brothers-in-the-law.

The President of the Louisiana State Bar Association is represented this afternoon by Mr. Henry McCall. Mr. McCall will please come to the platform and stay—not under the table.

Mr. H. McCall: Ladies and Gentlemen: I don't propose to talk very long. I am here because Charlie Dunbar, the President of our State Association, called me up at a quarter of two and said that he was engaged in a very important conference this afternoon at two o'clock (he thought the meeting today was at ten) and he said, "I am going to pass the bat on to you and you will have to bat second."

I said, "Charlie, I know you would get to first base, but I doubt very much whether I will get four balls. I may be simply walked out."

On behalf of the Louisiana Bar Association we wish to extend to you a most hearty welcome to New Orleans. New Orleans is getting to be quite a convention city. We live down here in a cosmopolitan city, very unconventional in a way, but still we are getting all the big conventions. We like to see you here. We have historical societies. Mr. Parsons told you all about the history

of Louisiana. Of course, Father Biever added to it very materially. What Parsons had forgotten Father Biever put in. Mr. Parsons happens to be the President of the Louisiana Historical Society. He didn't tell you that.

We are proud of our Vieux Carré, even though a great many of our citizens call it the "Vux Carry."

We have two very well equipped law libraries. We have our State Law Library, presided over by Miss Magee, and we have the Louisiana Bar Association Law Library. You all live with law books all the time. We do, too, in a way. The only thing that I can say is that it is a great pleasure to welcome the officers and the delegates here today.

I feel that after you have been here several days you will know as much about New Orleans as I do. There is a good deal about New Orleans that has stuck with me for a great many years. I was born here and lived on a sugar plantation; then I took up the study of law.

We have a great many things here that we feel proud of: our climate, our people, our muddy waters and a few other things. We know you will enjoy your stay. We feel you will have all the entertainment and refreshments in which you may care to indulge.

Chairman Sherwood: In these economic times (and let us leave out of our vocabularies that word beginning with "d," with two "s's" in the middle and ending with "n") the pages of the general statutes which relate to landlord and tenant and the statute of wages and assignment are thumb-marked and rumpled. The courts are full of cases, whether the lawyers can collect or not.

That is not the case with brokers, as you know. A broker friend of mine was sitting in Central Park, New York, out of a job. He was hungry, very hungry. He ate the husks of peanut shells the squirrels had left, and he thought he would go over to the Zoo and ask for a job. He said he would do anything. They said they would be glad, indeed, to give him a job. The chimpanzee had died, and they would be glad if he would put on the skin of the dead chimpanzee and act up for the children, because the children were very fond of the chimpanzee.

He was very much embarrassed the first day. He didn't look up at all. The second day he forgot his embarrassment a bit. He got more courage and climbed a dead tree in the corner of the cage and did some gyrations of his own, lost his balance, and fell to the corner of the cage. His arm, up to the shoulder, got wedged between the bars of the cage, into the cage of the lion next to him.

The lion gathered itself for the leap, roaring furiously. The broker in the chimpanzee's suit, feeling that his end had come, began to call for help in a human voice. The lion sprang upon him and a voice from the lion hissed in his ear, "Shut up, you poor fool. Do you think you're the only broker in New York out of a job?"

Mr. Herbert W. Kaiser, President of the New Orleans Bar Association, has a commanding name and I am sure must be a descendant of those stalwart German colonists who mingled with the Spanish and French in New Orleans' golden days of history. Mr. Kaiser is the lion who is going to push the bar aside for a few moments and speak into our ears—we, the lineal descendants of the Darwinian theory in our own skins. Mr. Kaiser.

Mr. Herbert W. Kaiser (President, New Orleans Bar Association): Madam

Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: May I, on behalf of the lawyers of New Orleans and the New Orleans Bar Association in particular, add a word to the greetings of welcome that have been given you by those who have preceded me. I am neither a broker nor a chimpanzee. I guess I am half-way between—a lawyer struggling to make a living in these wonderfully optimistic days.

We in New Orleans are rather proud of our legal traditions and our system of laws. Roughly, you can divide the law and the application of law in Louisiana into about four parts. The practice and pleading that we have in our courts you can trace almost directly to Rome and to Spain. Our civil law, which governs our rights so far as our civil relations are concerned, you can trace directly to France and to Spain. Our criminal law you can trace to the common law of England; and our constitutional law is based upon the Constitution of the United States and its application throughout this country.

We have had a rich interpretation of that law by a brilliant Bar. We, here, divide our general events into two periods, before the Civil War and after the Civil War. I am afraid we will have to divide them as before the Civil War, before the World War, and since. Before the Civil War, New Orleans contributed a number of wonderful characters to the law interpretation in this country—such men as Livingston, Stafford, and, above all, Judah P. Benjamin, who was called "the brains of the Confederacy," who declined a seat on the Supreme Court of the United States, became the Secretary of State of the Confederacy, and afterward became, after arriving penniless in England, Queens Counselor and head of the British Bar. He was a member of our Bar here.

Since the Civil War, as you know, we have contributed to the nation Edward D. White, who sat on our Supreme Court, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. We have given to the American Bar Association three presidents: Thomas J. Simms, William Waite Howell, and Edgar Farrell.

The Bar of New Orleans is always ready and anxious to cooperate with any civic movement that comes into its midst. We have, in the city of New Orleans, two splendid Bar libraries, one run by the state of Louisiana and the other by the State Bar Association. They are well equipped and well handled. Let me say here that I frequently wonder whether the average lawyer appreciates the services that a state law library or a public library renders to his work. In the community as it is today, in our economic life, it is almost impossible for the average lawyer to have a very large law library. In the first place the cost of keeping it up to date is prohibitive; in the second place, the cost of housing it is almost prohibitive; therefore, we have to turn to the public libraries. They are, to us, our right hand.

Therefore, those of you who have come to take part in the particular field of the law library have an opportunity each day of rendering more and more service to the Bar, and I am sure there is no more appreciative group of users of libraries than the lawyers who actively practice at the Bar.

On behalf of the New Orleans Bar we hope that you who have come here interested in law libraries, and those interested in libraries in general, will have a pleasant stay and will go away from here having enjoyed being here as much as we have enjoyed having you.

Chairman Sherwood: I had a lovely introduction for you, Dr. Harris. At

least, I thought it was lovely; but it has all been said. This is the representative of Tulane University.

Dr. Rufus C. Harris (Tulane University): Ladies and Gentlemen: I regret that I was not informed by President Dinwiddie that I was to pinch-hit for him this afternoon in time for me to arrive on time. I share the regret that you do, I am sure, that he is not able to be here to extend to you the greetings of Tulane University on this, the occasion of your meeting in New Orleans. We are hoping you will have a very enjoyable visit here. We hope you will be able to see all the things you came to see. There are many landmarks by which to guide yourselves, but I hope they won't be like the landmark of Clancy and his friend, who went fishing.

They found a good spot in which to fish. One of them decided that it was a good spot, and that it should be marked, so he marked it on the boat. The other was not satisfied. He said, "Well, I don't know; the next time we come fishing we might not get the same boat." I hope you do not post your guidance by too many of the same spots in New Orleans during your visit here.

There are probably many collections of books in New Orleans that you would like to see—some of the special collections of Tulane University, the Civil Law collection of the Library and Law School of Tulane, and some of the other special collections in New Orleans.

I take this occasion again to express to you the hope that you will enjoy your visit in New Orleans as much as I am sure we will enjoy having you here.

Chairman Sherwood: Miss Alice M. Magee, the official hostess of the convention, for us, at least, upon your shoulders rests the responsibility of making us love your city. It has a far-flung reputation for hospitality and the slurring syllables which we call "the Southern dialect," 'though dialect is too harsh a word; it is more like the rippling cadence of a summer brook over well-worn stones, and we shall go back over the trails with a shadow of it in our clearer-cut enunciations and the brand of your city's beauty forever in our consciousness.

What have you to say to us in welcome, oh Miss Alice M. Magee, Librarian of the Louisiana State Library, and official hostess for the South?

Miss Alice M. Magee: Miss Parma, President of the American Association of Law Libraries; Miss Sherwood, Vice-President of the National Association of State Libraries, Ladies and Gentlemen: The city of New Orleans appreciates the honor of being selected by the American Library Association for their 1932 convention just as deeply as I appreciate being asked to welcome you. Mayor Walmsley, widely known as the embodiment of Southern chivalry and hospitality, represented by Mr. Edward Alexander Parsons, has, with the authority of the Mayor, figuratively given you the keys of the city, just as I predicted in Toronto when I made my first appeal to bring the convention here.

For those who were at that meeting I have a personal souvenir. Watch the thermometer on the key and you will see that sol's rays will never record a higher temperature than the warmth of the welcome you will receive here, regardless of your preconceived ideas to the contrary.

You have been welcomed by the founder of Loyola University and by Mr. Harris, representing the President of Tulane University. You have been welcomed by Mr. McCall, representing Mr. Dunbar, President of the Louisiana State Bar Association; and by Mr. Kaiser, President of the New Orleans Bar

Association, the latter two busy preparing for their annual meeting which will be held here Friday and Saturday. Nevertheless, they found time to be with us on this occasion just to welcome you.

Would "some power the giftie gi'e us" that I might add something to what has already been said by the eloquent speakers who have preceded me, but they have preempted the field. Therefore, I invoke the shade of Bienville, the founder of New Orleans, to welcome you to Vieux Carré, where we shall visit tomorrow the quaint old French and Spanish quarters, teeming with historical events—the romances and traditions of more than two centuries.

I invoke the shade of the great naturalist, one of the pioneers for the protection of bird life in this country, John James Audubon, born within a few miles of New Orleans, who is perpetuated in this city by the park that bears his name. We will see the ancient dueling grounds of New Orleans, where the hot-headed grandees of that generation settled their private difficulties under the spreading oaks at the break of dawn.

Above all I invoke the shade of the one grand Napoléon, the one of whom the immortal poet said, "One whose name was empires and whose stakes were thrones," the one who has handed down to us the system of laws that governs this great state—the best conceptions of Justinian and the Partitas.

And so, with all these invocations and with all our hearts we greet you, dear members of the American Association of Law Libraries and the National Association of State Libraries, to the biggest-hearted city you have ever seen.

Chairman Sherwood: The American Association of Law Libraries and the National Association of State Libraries are to be represented in response by Dr. George Godard, the Librarian of Hartford, Connecticut. Dr. Godard is everything in Connecticut. He is the historian within and without, and if you look him up in "Who's Who" you will find two and one-half inches of honorary degrees and what-not about him.

Dr. Godard and I came down on the train together, and we had a famous chat. I told him a little verse which he liked very much. You know, when the angel made many things, in the course of creation, the devil tried to upset them; so

"When strawberries red first illumined their bed
The angel looked down and was glad,
But the devil, 'tis said, tore the hair on his head,
For he'd used all his bones in the shad."

He told me he liked apples, and wondered how soon the apple supply would be exhausted, but there is a supply of which he hadn't thought. An old fisherman just off your coast told this to a friend of mine in New York. This fisherman was out with his mother-in-law and the crew and a whale followed their boat. The whale did not seem to be satisfied with anything at all. They threw the table overboard and the whale swallowed it and kept on coming. They threw a chair overboard and the whale swallowed that and kept on coming. They had a cargo of apples aboard. They threw them overboard, and the whale swallowed them and kept on coming.

Then they realized that it was the taste of human flesh that the whale wanted, so this fisherman threw his dear little sweet little mother-in-law over-

board, and the whale swallowed the mother-in-law and still kept coming, so they organized their forces and harpooned the whale. When they cut the whale open they found the dear, sweet little mother-in-law sitting in the chair beside the table selling the apples at two for five cents.

Dr. George Godard, one of the deans of the library profession (this is his thirty-second convention) and a gentleman of the genteel school, I welcome you most heartily to this platform. He speaks for both associations.

Dr. George Godard (Hartford, Connecticut): Honored Representatives, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am just reminded of a little couplet that was written by Mr. Latimer, one of the associate editors of the Hartford Times. Perhaps you remember it:

"I wish I was a little rock
A-sittin' on a hill,
Doin' nothing all day long
But just a-sittin' still.

"I wouldn't work; I wouldn't eat,
I wouldn't even wash.
I'd sit and sit a thousand years
And rest myself, by gosh!"

I didn't know that I was to be twins until just a few minutes ago. I did get a telegram a day or two ago, asking if I would respond for the Law Libraries Association, because it seemed that Mr. Vance had been detained by an operation, but I did not know that at the same time I was to represent Mrs. Ausherman. You will find nothing in "Who's Who" like that.

Dr. Godard continued by reading his prepared manuscript.

Dr. Godard: Madame President, honored representatives from New Orleans, members of the associations of State and Law Libraries, and friends: It is a real pleasure and I feel a real honor to have been selected by our presidents to respond for our associations to these addresses of welcome by official representatives of the Mayor of New Orleans, Tulane and Loyola universities, and by our Louisiana sister, Miss Magee (who brought us here) in which have been expressed to us not words of welcome and greetings but congratulations upon the work we have already accomplished and the hope and good wishes for our work in the years to come.

It may interest you to know that this conference in New Orleans constitutes my thirty-second library conference. For thirty-two consecutive years—without a break—it has been my pleasure and good fortune to have been able to have attended the meetings of the American Association of Law Libraries, the meetings of the National Association of State Libraries, and the meetings of the American Library Association with other allied organizations, beginning with those meetings held at Waukesha, Wisconsin in 1901. During all these years, whether our meeting was held in the north, the south, the east or the west, we have always been greeted by this spirit of welcome, cooperation and best wishes. During these thirty-two years it has been our privilege to have been greeted by, or to have listened to, addresses by the leading minds of our day in the fields in which they were interested, which have always found a ready response from our

brother and sister law librarians and friends assembled from all parts of the country.

For the benefit of some of those who may not have in mind just where our Association and its forebears have met during these years let me for a moment retrace our steps, in order that you may visualize the scenes which I have before me at this time.

Today we are assembled here in the beautiful and historic city of New Orleans. Last year we met in New Haven and Hartford, Connecticut—The Constitution State, the Blue Law State, the Wooden Nutmeg State, and the Land of Steady Habits, on the Atlantic Coast. The year before, 1930, we met in the beautiful city of Los Angeles on the Pacific Coast. In 1929 we met in Washington, D.C. In 1928 we were at French Lick Springs, West Baden, Ind., while in 1927 we met with our Canadian friends in Toronto, Ontario. In 1926 we were in Atlantic City, while in 1925 we were in Seattle, Washington, again on the Pacific Coast.

But, going back to 1901 when I made my first connection with these national library meetings, we were at Waukesha, Wisconsin, then we came east to Boston and Magnolia, Massachusetts, a beautiful spot on the New England coast, next to Niagara, then to St. Louis, then to Portland, Oregon, then back east to Narragansett Pier, where the American Association of Law Libraries was organized under the leadership of our good friend, A. J. Small, Law Librarian of the State of Iowa—stand up Small—then south to Asheville, North Carolina, then north to Minnetonka, Minnesota, east to Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, one of the most beautiful spots in our country and where we had the finest service probably of any of our conferences up to that time, then in 1910 to Mackinac Island, Michigan, and some of us went the same year to the International Conference at Brussels, Belgium. In 1911 we met at Pasadena, California, then at Ottawa, Canada, thence to Kaaterskill, New York, the accommodations at which were remembered for being what none of us expected. These disappointments, however, were largely offset by the beautiful meetings at our national capital at Washington the next year. Then in 1915 back to Berkeley, California, the next year to Asbury Park, New Jersey, then down to Louisville, Kentucky, up to Saratoga Springs, New York, and again to Asbury Park, New Jersey. In 1920 to Colorado Springs, the following year to Swampscott, Massachusetts, then to Detroit, Michigan, on to Hot Springs, Arkansas, back to Saratoga Springs, New York, then back to the Pacific Coast in 1925.

At all of these meetings there was conspicuously present one predominating spirit, namely, an honest striving to learn of any way in which the law and state libraries over which it was our honor and responsibility to preside might be made more efficient; how we as law librarians might become more efficient in our service; how that service might be made more prompt, more complete, more up-to-date, and in certain cases more satisfactory. In very few cases could such service be rendered more willingly. As a result of these conferences and deliberations may we not say that we have as a result, at least in part, not only our Law Library Journal and our Index to Legal Periodicals to which we have devoted not only much time and love but practically all of our substance, and which now seem to be located in the midst of a beautiful sunrise, but also we have, may I not say, these most helpful bulletins of our Public Affairs Informa-

tion Service and the conveniences and arrangements of our law libraries located in the several new court houses and capitols which have been erected throughout our land during these years. And *last but not least*, may I not say that the beautiful friendships which have been formed, the spirit of helpfulness and co-operation which has grown up in a way offsets the low salaries which so many of us have been receiving.

I cannot bring these few remarks to a close without referring to those many loyal men and women who formerly met with us, conferred with us, advised with us, and gave us of their friendship. Many of these have been called to their reward, others are unable to be with us today in body because of various combinations of circumstances. But I cannot help believing that while they are not here in body they are here with us in spirit.

Honored Representatives, the Associations of State and Law Libraries thank you for these words of greetings, welcome, and best wishes which you have expressed to us, and we hope that in the years to come our Associations may continue to give of their best to those whom they serve, and in return receive the best from them which it is possible for them to give. We thank you.

Dr. Godard: I can't express the feeling that I had when I started, when I really realize that thirty-two years have passed, and thirty-four years have passed in the service of the State of Connecticut.

Chairman Sherwood: There is something in this city; I don't know, it is a sort of a feeling of welcome the minute you come into the city. It is not cold or austere at all. To be sure, I came in at the back door. Our train had fourteen cars, and I bribed my porter to put me off so that I could go over the tracks instead of through the station, and the taximan met me with open arms. He had to—I had three bags, a hat box, and so on.

I think that everybody in the convention is going to appreciate the feeling of hospitality of the people of this city, and I wish the members of the American Association of Law Libraries and the National Association of State Libraries would give a rising vote of thanks to the welcome as extended by the guest speakers here this afternoon.

Those in attendance arose in applause.

Mr. Small: I move that we adjourn.

The meeting adjourned at three-thirty o'clock.

MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

APRIL 25, 1932

The meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, held in the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, convened at three-thirty o'clock, Miss Rosamond Parma, President of the Association, presiding.

President Parma: We had so much eloquence in the last meeting that I do not know whether I can live up to what has gone before. I haven't even a poem that I can recite.

We will first take up, as is customary, the report of the President, and I will attempt to show what we have done during the past year.

Miss Parma read her report.

President Parma (Memorandum on the American Association of Law Libraries): The true value of an association may be determined from considering the following factors: 1, Its aims and purposes; 2, Its membership and 3, Its accomplishments.

These factors may well be used in estimating the value of the American Association of Law Libraries.

The American Association of Law Libraries was founded in 1906 at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, for the purpose of developing and increasing the usefulness and the efficiency of law libraries (Constitution of the American Association of Law Libraries, Section 2). It is affiliated with the American Library Association. The President of the American Association of Law Libraries is a member of the council of the American Library Association.

The membership as provided for in Section 4 of the constitution shall consist of persons officially connected with a law library, a state library, or with a general library having a separately maintained law section.

An analysis of the membership of the association reveals the following facts:

That out of the sixty-nine members of the Association of American Law Schools, composed of the leading schools of the United States which must meet certain definite requirements as to its faculty and library, thirty-six of such schools are represented in the American Association of Law Libraries. That there are thirty-four state universities represented through their law schools in the Association of American Law Schools and thirty-five privately endowed law schools. That of the thirty-four state universities so represented, nineteen of them show representation in the American Association of Law Libraries. That of the thirty-five private law schools that are members of the Association of American Law Schools, seventeen of them are represented in the American Association of Law Libraries.

The state universities represented in the American Associations of Law Libraries include the following:

Indiana University, Ohio State University, State University of Iowa and the Universities of California, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The private law schools that are members of the Association of American Law Schools and also of the American Association of Libraries include the following:

Boston University School of Law, Columbia University Law School, Cornell University Law School, Drake University Law School, Duke University Law School, George Washington University Law School, Harvard University Law School, Northwestern University Law School, St. Louis University Law School, Stanford University Law School, University of Chicago Law School, University of Cincinnati Law School, University of Notre Dame Law School, University of Southern California Law School, Washington University Law

School, Western Reserve University Law School and Yale University Law School.

Several law schools not connected with the Association of American Law Schools also have representation in the American Association of Law Libraries. These include the following:

Albany Law School, Brooklyn Law School, Chicago-Kent College of Law, Detroit College of Law, Loyola University College of Law of Los Angeles, Loyola College of Law of New Orleans, New Jersey Law School and the University of Kentucky Law School.

The Association also draws members from the state libraries as provided for in the constitution, twenty-five of the state libraries being represented in its membership, although the state libraries have their own association called the National Association of State Libraries. In the latter association thirty-one of the state libraries are represented. Thirteen states have no representation in either association. The American Association of Law Libraries has membership in two states which the National Association of State Libraries does not have while the latter association includes eight states which the former does not have.

The following states have representatin in the American Association of Law Libraries:

Arizona, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Twenty-seven libraries connected with appellate and trial courts are also represented in the membership of the Association. These include the following listed by states:

Arizona: Maricopa Co. Law Library.

California: Alameda County Law Library, Kern County Law Library, Los Angeles County Law Library, San Francisco Law Library.

Connecticut: Hartford Bar Library, Waterbury Law Library.

Illinois: Supreme Court Library.

Indiana: Supreme Court Library.

Maine: Knox County Law Library.

Massachusetts: Essex County Law Library, Fall River Law Library, Hampden County Law Library, Middlesex Law Library, Worcester County Law Library, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Library in Boston.

New York: Law Library of the 8th Judicial District in Buffalo, N.Y. Appellate Division Library in Albany, New York Appellate Division Library in Rochester, N. Y. Court of Appeals in Syracuse, Supreme Court Library New York City, Supreme Court Library in Long Island, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Library.

Oregon: Multnomah Law Library, Supreme Court Library.

Pennsylvania: Allegheny County Law Library.

Texas: Supreme Court Library.

The leading Bar association libraries are members of the association as is shown by the following list:

American Bar Association, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Akron Law Library Association, Chicago Bar Association, Chicago Law Institute, Cincinnati Law Library Association, Cleveland Law Library Association, Dayton Bar Association, Detroit Bar Association, Kansas Bar Association, Law Library Co. of Baltimore Bar, Minneapolis Bar Association, Missouri Law Library Association of St. Louis, New York County Lawyers Association, Philadelphia Bar Association, Social Law Library of Boston, Springfield Bar and Library Association, the Law Society of Upper Canada and the Provincial Library of Victoria.

In addition to the various classes of libraries so far shown to be represented, there are some libraries connected with government offices represented, such as the office of the Judge Advocate General, the office of the New York State Tax Department, and the Office of the District Attorney of New York. The Law Library of Congress, the Institute of Public Administration of New York and some private office libraries also have memberships.

The analysis of the membership of the American Association of Law Libraries shows that the Association comes in contact with all classes of the legal profession: 1. With the law schools, both those belonging to the Association of American Law Schools and those that do not. 2. With the state libraries catering to the officials of the government and to the various state commissions. 3. With the court libraries serving the members of the Bench from the lowest to the highest court in the state or nation. 4. With the Bar association libraries serving the members of the Bar.

The value of a law library to those connected with legal education in a law school, to those making the law, to those practicing the law and to those dispensing the law cannot be overlooked or under-emphasized. As more and more stress is being placed in research in law, the law libraries are becoming more and more important to the law schools. In 1921 Elihu Root in his report on legal education to the American Bar Association said, "The most important duty of the school is to teach the ability to find the sources of the law and to use these sources intelligently." An association which has for its purpose the development and increase of efficiency of law libraries serving those engaged in the field of law should be encouraged and especially so when it is the only national association of its kind with such a purpose and which has been recognized both in the United States and in Canada. No longer are librarians mere custodians of books, but they are persons vitally interested in the literature of the law and in making it available to their patrons. The membership shows the attitude of the leading law schools, the lawyers and the judges to the association.

The publication of the Index to Legal Periodicals and the Law Library Journal would alone justify the existence of the Association. The Index to Legal Periodicals indexes all the current legal publications of worth. It has become a useful adjunct not only to every law library but it has filled an important gap in many a reference department of general, public or university libraries. The whole library world is indebted to the association for this service.

The publication of the Law Library Journal has made available the various

reports of the meetings. The Journal has also made available various bibliographies on statutory material. It is the intention of the association to cover every state in the Union in this fashion.

The importance of the publication may be judged from the fact that the Commerce Clearing House made a proposal to take over the Index to Legal Periodicals, the editorial work on the Index to be done by the Association.

As there have been recent discussions on the question and need of law library technique, it was deemed advisable to make a survey of the Journal and list the articles on the subject. This was done by Mr. Thomas S. Dabagh—formerly assistant law librarian of the University of California and now research assistant of the Legislative Counsel Bureau of the State of California. In his survey, Mr. Dabagh lists twenty articles on classification, eighteen articles on cataloging, ten articles on general matters, of technique and administration, eleven articles on detail of administration, two articles on assistants, twelve articles on co-operation and loans, one article on legal bibliography, twenty-six articles on statutes, nine articles on reports, twenty-one articles on other bibliographic matters and nine articles on the qualification and education of law librarianship. Mr. Dabagh's survey is appended to this report.

So much for the past. As former Justice Holmes once remarked: "We look at the past merely for its effect on the present." I might add here that we dwell on the present so that we may prepare for the future. For, it is not in terms of yesterday or of today that we must think, but rather in terms of tomorrow.

As we look at the various reports on legal education discussed in the various state Bar meetings, in the meetings of the American Bar Association, and in the announcements of the work of the law schools, we find repeatedly pointed out that there are changes in the fundamental concepts of legal education. Methods of legal education are facing changes. When Professor Langdell introduced his revolutionary mode of teaching by the case system, he said in the preface to his case-book on contracts, "Law, considered as a science, consists of certain principles and doctrines. To have such a mastery of these as to be able to apply them with constant facility to the ever-tangled skein of human affairs is what constitutes a true lawyer; and hence to acquire that mastery should be the business of every earnest student of law."

This still remains the guide to the person who wishes to prepare himself for the practice of law. It seeks to have the student acquire both a knowledge of the fundamental principle of the law and the reasoning powers essential to apply these principles as Langdell puts it to the "ever-tangled skein of human affairs."

This is still true—but the methods of bringing about this result are changing or are being questioned. The leading law schools have, in the past, employed the case-method to achieve these ends. "The case method still remains unrivaled as a means of perfecting a technique with which to apply judicial precedents to the solution of concrete problems," said Professor Sunderland in his address to the Association of American Law Schools. But now the schools are being forced by changes, as one dean has remarked—"The great law schools of the country are facing new problems that are even now possibly at the cross-roads. They must shortly determine whether they are to follow in the beaten

ways or to march forward into the unknown, for the law in spite of ourselves through the unseen influence of social and economic forces, not the least of which is the application of science to the processes of living, is undergoing a transformation."

Another dean has remarked in a report to his state Bar association—"We are living in a period of great questioning. No longer can any of our established practices rest upon tradition alone. All of our good old conceptions, whether relating to religion, politics, social practices or what not, are under fire and are required to prove themselves, if they wish to survive. There is no presumption of innocence. One might almost say there is a presumption of guilt. Many of us dislike the modern spirit very much, but we must face the fact that it is the spirit with which we must deal."

This feeling of questioning and of doubt has resulted in a tendency to change the method of teaching particularly in the advanced work of the law school. The students in some of the schools have been encouraged to grip with living problems in the law and to work them out through legal aid clinics.

Mr. William Shafroth, Advisor of the Council on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, has pointed out in the December 1931 number of "Notes on Legal Education," the changes in the curriculum of some of the law schools. He shows the combination of economics and finance with courses in corporations; of psychology and evidence, of criminal law and psycho-analysis. He states further, "This tendency to link up the study of legal principles with correlated subjects in economics and sociology is one of the strongest forces now at work in the law school field and bears testimony to an intellectual ferment in our law teachers which will have a considerable influence on the future of legal education."

The growth of legal aid societies in whose work the students take part, and in junior Bar associations, shows a desire on the part of the law school and practitioner to develop professional spirit on the part of law students.

The development of research in the law school is becoming more and more marked. Both the leaders of the profession throughout the United States and the outstanding members of the lay public have spoken repeatedly and in no uncertain terms that the administration of justice needed improvement. The purpose of research inaugurated by the Bar associations and often done at their behest by the law school has been to produce the factual information, to show whether the machinery of the law needed improvement and whether some change in the concrete could accomplish the desired end. The program in the future on research should be one of cooperative research—and should be a record of cooperative experiences and should contain the informed criticisms of not only other professional organizations but of lay organizations.

The task of the law school is no longer merely to train men for the practice of the law—but is threefold as noted in a law school announcement.

1. To train men adequately for the practice of the profession.
2. To advance research in law.
3. To contribute directly to enterprises making for social betterment in men and in ideas.

As the law library profession is so closely connected with legal education, the law libraries must feel the effect in the changing concepts of legal education.

The changes will have a marked effect on the character of the library collections. The reports of the legal aid societies, of the Bar associations, of the various judicial councils are beginning to have a more and more important plan in our libraries, and we undoubtedly will be forced to branch out in other fields that are becoming closer and more important to legal education.

As the law schools are facing changes—so may we be confronted with changes and expansion.

Our programs this year will bring out plans for expansion and in dealing with them, I would have you consider not too closely our own generation, but the next. Our association has been of great service in the past. Let us plan for greater service in the future.

MATERIAL ON LAW LIBRARY TECHNIQUE FOUND IN LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL
VOLUMES 1-24

Compiled by Thomas S. Dabagh

The following list was begun many years ago, when the compiler started to read through the Law Library Journal to discover what his colleagues had said in regard to matters of law library technique. Recent discussions on the work of the Association in this field, and the fact that the index for volumes 1 to 20 does not bring out all the detail or group the material so as to furnish all references to each subject of technique, together suggest that the list may be very useful to others at this time. It has therefore been completed to Volume 24, and is offered herewith, at President Parma's request. Its exhaustiveness, however, is not guaranteed.

CLASSIFICATION

Volume	1:10	Gilbert.	Against.	
	1:11	Berry.	Against.	Also discusses reports and statutes.
	1:12	Hewitt.	Against.	
	1:15	Wire.	For:	Also discusses reports, statutes and digests.
	1:16	Small.	For.	
	1:60	Smith & Baker.		Answers to questionnaire.
	3:35	Adams.	For.	
	5:16	Babbitt.		Session Laws.
	12:58	Discussion		on reports.
	12:98	Basset.		Foreign law books.
	13:6	Alexander.		Foreign law books.
	13:36	Letter on		English reports.
	17:26 (pt.1)	Borchard.		Especially Roman and civil law.
	17:26 (pt.2)	Wire.		State reports.
	22:30	Dabagh.		Mnemonic classification.

- 22:114 Kuhlman. Remarks.
 22:123 Law Library of Congress scheme.
 23:5 Discussion on texts.
 23:66 Hicks. Remarks.
 24:114 Alexander. Remarks on New York Bar Library.

CATALOGING

- 1:11 Berry. Suggestions.
 1:50 Glasier. Cooperative cataloging, and subject headings. L.C. cards.
 3:35 Adams. Subject headings and cross-references.
 3:41 Emrich. Describes own catalog.
 4:37 Hastings. L.C. cards.
 5:2,14 L.C. tentative headings.
 5:25 Babbitt. Session laws.
 6:33,35 L.C. tentative headings.
 7:39 Discussion on L.C. cards.
 8:31 Emrich. Subject headings. Inclusion of digest and periodical references.
 12:64 Discussion on guide cards.
 22:105 Discussion on L.C. cataloging.
 22:121 Jack. L.C. subject headings.
 23:27 Dabagh. Supplementing standard headings. L.C. cards.
 24:55 Randall. Cataloging for non-legal use.
 24:109 Note on revision of L.C. list of subject headings.

OTHER MATTERS OF TECHNIQUE AND ADMINISTRATION

General:

- Volume 1:56; 3:1. Smith and Baker. Management of a small law library.
 4:3 Field. Staff assistance to users.
 8:77 Small. Essentials.
 14:69 Stebbins. County law library system of Massachusetts.
 15:19 Alexander. The library as a business enterprise.
 17:37 (pt.1) Vernon. The business administration of a law library.
 20:3 Wire. How one law library is administered.
 23:124 Quotations on research assistance.
 24:14 Godard. Role of the state library.

Details:

- 2:61 Committee report on binding.
 2:75 Gongartz. Labor saving devices (order blanks, accessions, marking, binding, etc.)

- 2:78 Memoranda on moving.
 6:44;11:9 Mettee. Discussion and article on Insurance.
 7:30 Belitz. Wholesale pasting.
 9:92 Nourse. Leather for binding.
 14:97 Wire. About buying law books.
 19:26 Wire. How we obtain our books.
 21:103 Wire. Leather preservation.
 23:11 Discussion on association fees.
- Assistants:*
 23:8 Discussion on student help.
 23:24 Compton. The student assistant.
- Cooperation and Loans:*
 1:18; 2:32; 3:31; 4:31 Committee reports on exchanges.
 4:1 Wire. Loans.
 4:2 Baker. Loans.
 12:68 Discussion on inter-library loans.
 19:109 Stebbins. Cooperation as to current local material.
 23:10 Discussion on borrowing by professors.
 24:48 Discussion on specialization by libraries.
 24:95 Report on regional cooperation.
 24:112 Alexander. Bar library cooperation (loans, exchanges, etc.)

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL MATERIAL

Article: Hicks, The future of legal bibliography 20:30.

Statutes:

- Statutes cited by popular name 9:23 (Hendrickson).
 Reprints 4: no. 4, p. 31; 7:3; 9:47; 10: 40 (Committee).
 Canada 1:61; 2:65 (Eakins) Quebec 5:58 (Walton); 19:90 (Brown)
 Cuba, Colombia, Uruguay, Argentina 4:No. 2 (Committee).
 United States 7:58 (Bryan)
 California—22:8 (Parma), 41 (Parma and Armstrong)
 Iowa—10:75 (Small).
 Kansas—23:79 (Ruppenthal).
 Louisiana Practice—13:69 (Barbour).
 Massachusetts—16:8 (Wire); 20:72 (Stebbins).
 New Hampshire—13:51; 15:9 (Fitzpatrick).
 New York—12:21; 13:80; 17 (pt. 2): 12; 19:72 (Fitzpatrick).
 Oregon—8:1 (Fairbrook).
 Vermont—21:82 (Conant).

Reports:

- Australia—9:62 (Chipman).
 English (Current)—10:7 (Wire).
 Ohio—4:No. 2, p. 9 (Feazel).
 Pennsylvania Side Reports—6:5; 12:81 (Hewitt) 89 (Dixon); 13:51 (Hewitt).

Quebec—5:58 (Walton).

Year Books—11:46 (Maxwell).

Other:

Bar and allied association publications. Small. 20:66.

Bar association reports. Small. 21:31.

Court rules. 9:156.

Ecclesiastical law books. Cowley. 17 (pt.2):43.

Fundamental material for the law school library, (incl. texts). Moylan. 21:85.

Judicial councils. Compton and Behymer. 24:25, 65.

Memorials in reports. Committee. 23:20, 128.

Notes on legal bibliography. See Appendix I, Hick's Materials and Methods of Legal Research.

Periodical articles, Printed catalogs which index, Committee report. 1:20.

Periodical indexes. Hicks. 14:7.

Periodicals. 14:63 (Brainard); 10:75 (Chipman).

Periodicals, Local. Hicks. 13:1.

Railroad subjects. Johnston. 9:113.

Roman and civil law books. 17 (pt.1): 15 (Hamilton), 26 (Borchard).

Shakespeare and the law. Hicks. 9:20.

United States documents as law books. Miller. 18:28.

World war's effect on legal literature. Hicks. 11:33.

LAW LIBRARIANSHIP: QUALIFICATIONS AND EDUCATION

Volume	2:21	Feazel.	Status of the Law librarian.
	5:52	Kaiser.	Library school training.
	7:42	Discussion.	
	14:27	Hicks.	Remarks.
	19:61	Hicks.	Law Librarianship and training.
	23:51	Discussion.	
	23:62	Hicks.	Educational requirements.
	23:68	McDaniel.	Educational and cultural background.
	24:133	Borchard.	Qualifications and service.

President Parma: I think the next thing in order is the report of the Secretary-Treasurer.

Mrs. Lotus Mitchell Mills read her prepared report.

Mrs. Lotus Mitchell Mills: (Report of the secretary and treasurer for the Association, year from June 19, 1931 to April 15, 1932)

To the American Association of Law Libraries:

The present membership of the Association is 218, an increase of 16 over the number reported last year. This total is made up as follows: life members, 9; regular members, 176; and associate members, 33.

Twenty-two new regular members and six associate members have been added to the roll during the period covered by this report. Two memberships have been assumed by successor librarians.

Four names have been removed from the list of members, as these persons are no longer engaged in library work.

Thirty-two active and seven associate members are in arrears for dues of the current year. Of this number twelve are in arrears for the previous year. However, this report covers only ten months of the Association year, leaving two months in which some of the arrears may be paid.

I have to report the following deaths:

John H. Arnold, August, 1931

Con P. Cronin, March 14, 1932

Eugene W. Hildreth, April, 1931

Elias J. Lien, February 8, 1932

The "Law Library Journal" has been issued regularly in connection with the Index to Legal Periodicals. The numbers have been somewhat larger this last year because of our very full program at New Haven.

The receipts and disbursements for the period are as follows:

	Index Fund	Dues Fund	Total
Receipts	\$970.37*	\$1,088.17	\$1,558.54
Disbursements	491.60	774.51*	766.11
Balance	\$478.77	\$313.66	\$792.43
Receipts, June 19, 1931 to April 15, 1932:			
Balance in bank, June 19, 1931			\$997.75
Dues collected:			
Arrears		\$31.00	
Current year		505.00	
Paid in advance		9.00	
			545.00
Interest credited at bank			15.79
			<u>\$1,558.54</u>
Disbursements, June 19, 1931 to April 15, 1932:			
Editorial work on the Index			\$491.60
Reporting New Haven Conference			47.00
Affiliation dues, A.L.A., 1932			10.50
One-half expenses, Joint Banquet at New Haven			7.00
Printing—Letter heads and dues bills			12.00
—Lists of members			20.73
Secretary and Treasurer—Salary for Assn. year			150.00
—Petty cash account			27.28
			<u>766.11</u>
Balance on hand April 15, 1932			<u>\$792.43</u>

At the request of Prof. James and on the authorization of our esteemed President, Miss Rosamond Parma, one hundred and fifty dollars was allowed the editor of the Index to Legal Periodicals to cover the extra work involved on the three year cumulation of the Index. Of this, seventy-five dollars has been paid to date.

*\$500 was transferred from Dues Fund to Index Fund.

The balance on hand is about \$200 less than a year ago, but again it must be remembered that this report covers only ten months.

President Parma: You have heard the report of the Secretary-Treasurer. What is your pleasure?

Mr. Small: I move that it be received and filed with the Auditing Committee.

President Parma: I will appoint as the Auditing Committee Miss Moylan, Mr. Baxter, and Mr. Mettee.

The next report to be heard is the report of the Committee on the Index and Journal for 1931.

Mr. Franklin O. Poole read his prepared report.

Mr. Franklin O. Poole: (Annual Report of the Committee on the Index and Journal for 1931)

To the Members of the American Association of Law Libraries:

This report covers the period February 1, 1931 to October 31, 1931, Numbers 2, 3 and 4 of Volume 24. It will be recalled that a few years ago it was found convenient for editorial reasons to end each volume with the October issue, as the majority of the legal periodicals began a new volume in the fall of the year. For accounting purposes, it has now been found convenient to close the financial year at the same time. The cost incidental to the printing and distribution of the first number of Volume 24 was included in last year's report.

During the period covered by this report there has been in active preparation the second three year cumulation covering 1929 to 1931. It is impossible at this time to give the actual costs of the manufacture and distribution of this volume, but a liberal estimate of such costs has been included in the figures given in the following table:

Receipts	\$6,336.41
Cost	3,274.59
	<hr/>
	\$3,061.82
Deficit as of January 31, 1931	326.87
	<hr/>
	\$2,734.95
Estimated cost of printing, binding and distribution of second three year cumulation, 1929-31....	3,498.77
	<hr/>
Estimated Deficit carried forward	\$763.82
Estimated value of old issues on hand	\$5,323.50

The above figures do not cover editorial costs, but they do cover the cost of printing the Law Library Journal, Numbers 2, 3 and 4 of Volume 24, \$440.99.

The amount of the deficit to be carried forward is subject, of course, to correction when the actual costs on the second three year cumulation are ascertained. After the distribution to subscribers of the second three year volume, there will be copies on hand subject to sale to the value of about \$1,800.

The editorial work on the Index and the preparation of the new cumulation have gone forward smoothly and efficiently at the Harvard Law School under

the direction of Professor Eldon R. James, Librarian of the School. As in the past Prof. James has received no compensation. His assistants have been paid \$125 per quarter from the treasury of the Association which probably represents much less than half of the total cost of the editorial work. The Committee expresses the hope that the Association will adopt a suitable resolution of thanks for the vital assistance which has been rendered during the past six years. That the Index continues and prospers in spite of the times, is due in no small measure to the work of the Editor and the assistance of the Harvard Law School.

During the year the Committee has been approached by the publisher of one of the important services, with a proposition that entailed the taking over by the Association of one of the company's services and combining it under a general title with the Association's Index. A suggestion of this kind from such a source, called for most careful consideration, much correspondence and numerous interviews. However, the Committee came to the conclusion after consultation with the President of the Association and others, that neither the proposition itself nor the times through which we are passing warranted any change in our program.

President Parma: You have heard the report of the Committee on the Index and Journal. What is your pleasure?

Mr. Small: I move that it be accepted and placed on file, and that the resolution be adopted.

President Parma: The resolution suggested by Mr. Poole will be referred to the Resolutions Committee, which consists of Mr. Small and Mr. Coffey, of the University of Michigan.

The next report we are supposed to hear is the report of the Committee on Regional Cooperation, by Mr. Crossley. As I have not heard from him, I don't think there is a report forthcoming at this time.

I have asked Miss Norval to read the report of the Committee on New Members.

Miss Norval read the report of the Committee on New Members.

Miss Norval: It is my privilege to present to you the report of the Committee on New Members of the A.A. of L.L.

Following the plan outlined by the Executive Committee, the members of the Committee on New Members canvassed their respective groups with but meager results.

A large number of our professional brethren seemingly will not interest themselves in the object and work of the Association.

Your Committee suggests as a method to combat this attitude of indifference, a concerted personal campaign for new members upon the part of all present A.A. of L.L. members.

Were each member to issue a personal invitation to join to the co-workers in his library and to professional colleagues in his city or state, it should result in adding many new names to the list.

It is indeed gratifying to note the fine membership representation given by the Association of the Bar, Columbia University Law Library and a few other institutions.

During this year 24 active and 6 associate members were added, and con-

tacts have been made which it is hoped will eventually bring in additional new members.

It is with pleasure the Committee welcomes the new members to the American Association of Law Libraries.

May they enjoy in full measure the benefits of its intellectual and social contacts.

This report of the Membership Committee fittingly closes with the deep appreciation of the Chairman for the splendid co-operation given him by the several Committee members, and by the Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Lotus Mitchell Mills.

Respectfully submitted,

LAWRENCE H. SCHMEHL, *Chairman.*

President Parma: You have heard the report of the Membership Committee. What is your pleasure?

Mr. Small: I move that it be accepted.

President Parma: I wonder if any of you here have any suggestions as to how we can get more members. Preparatory to coming to the meeting I personally wrote to every law library in the United States that had over 10,000 volumes, inviting the librarians to attend the meeting of this association. Of course, I was not pressing the question of whether they would become members or not. That brought forth some result. The question of membership is one thing that I think we should stress, and I wonder if Mr. Schmehl's idea isn't the right one, to have the librarian in charge impress the desirability of membership upon his own staff, instead of having some one else approach the members of his staff with a view to membership. It seems to me that the librarian in charge has more influence on his own staff.

I think that shows through Mr. Schmehl's work, in that he has managed to get a great many members. I wonder if it would not be a good thing for everybody in the association to consider himself a part of this committee and really go after members on his own staff. After all, they hardly dare turn the boss down.

Mr. Coffey: It is very hard to get some people interested. Last year I was on this committee, I believe, and I was asked to write to all the librarians who were not members in three states, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. I can't remember, but I think I got only one new member. Letters just don't seem to bring results.

President Parma: I just wonder what would bring results.

Mr. Coffey: Maybe two or three letters would. One did not.

President Parma: I sent those letters, and then we followed that up by having Mrs. Mills send the program of the meeting to those in the Southern States. There are some states in the Union where we are not represented at all. This may be a poor time to approach them on membership. Although I think we have a very good membership, I should like to see it grow. I had hopes that we could get it up to about five hundred, but my hopes are about fifty per cent realized.

I think, too, that the book people ought to respond. Some of them tell me that they do not like to attend meetings because it looks as if they were going

after orders. I don't see why they can not show an interest in the meetings without making it a question of sales.

Mr. Small: Did you say they should be encouraged, or not?

President Parma: I think they ought to be encouraged. I have tried to encourage as many as possible to come. They say, "Well, we feel peculiar about it."

Mr. Baxter: I should think it would be a good opportunity for them to meet the librarians. They never meet the librarians otherwise. I don't think it would do them any harm to present a little sales talk. We can always turn them down.

President Parma: I want to appoint the Nominating Committee, to consider the nominees for the coming year: Mr. Poole, Chairman; Miss Ryan, and Mr. Redstone.

Mr. Mettee: May I make a suggestion, that that committee consider the name of Mr. Klapp, of Minnesota, for President. I don't introduce that as a resolution, but at this time I suggest that his name be considered.

President Parma: I will entertain a motion for adjournment.

Mr. Small: I so move.

The meeting adjourned at four-fifteen o'clock.

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION

APRIL 26, 1932

The meeting convened at eight-thirty o'clock, Miss Rosamond Parma, President of the Association, presiding.

President Parma: I hope that our guests will not get the wrong impression because of the great informality of this meeting. Judge Byrnes was to be the first speaker on the program, but he has been overcome with fright—I think because of the size of the audience. I think it is very lovely that we have two deans on our program. It makes me feel as if we were back in California, as there we have five deans on our faculty.

I take great pleasure in introducing to you Dean Harris, of Tulane Law School.

Dr. R. C. Harris (Tulane University): Ladies and Gentlemen: When Miss Magee asked me if I would prepare a paper for this meeting I was somewhat in doubt as to what subject I should choose. I thought at one time that it might be interesting to you if I should attempt to prepare a paper on "The Content of a Civil Law Library in America," but I was informed that several speakers before this Association in New Orleans were planning to talk about the civil law and the peculiarities of our law in Louisiana as distinguished from those laws in the common law states from which most of you come, and since my supposed predecessor, Judge Byrnes, indicated to me that he might speak on the differences in Louisiana law from that in the other states, I thought the becoming thing for me to do would be to choose another subject. I am sorry that Judge Byrnes ran out on me, because he doesn't give me the good excuse I might otherwise have had.

It occurred to me that you, as librarians, dealing with law books, would be

interested in what goes to make up these books. Lawyers make up the content that fill these books, and I decided to speak on some aspects of what I might choose to describe as "The Makeup of a Lawyer," the group of people who make the books with which you are dealing, so I have chosen that as the subject of a very brief paper which I shall present with your permission.

Dr. Harris continued by reading his prepared manuscript.*

President Parma: That was a splendid paper. I hope now that Judge Byrnes has overcome his timidity.

Judge William Byrnes (Dean of the Law School, Loyola University): Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: This is, indeed, a surprise to me. I had given up all thought whatever of speaking, but I want it distinctly understood that the reason I tried to relieve you of the imposition of listening to me was not because I did not appreciate speaking to you, but that I felt the time at which I should have spoken had elapsed. I was to speak at eight o'clock, and that hour had long since expired.

I knew that Dean Harris was going to read a remarkable paper, and as I am very much interested in legal education, I was very anxious to hear it—and I certainly did hear it.

Well, now, ladies and gentlemen, I have changed the subject on which I was going to speak, so Dean Harris did not lose anything by not following me. My intention, tonight, was to vary the order usually adopted by a speaker. I had no intention whatever of giving any information to you, but I intended to ask some questions of the audience tonight. I intended to start off by using the words of the poet,

"Deign upon the world to turn thine eyes

And pause a while from learning to be wise."

I am certain that in this room tonight we have both ladies and gentlemen who are far, far above the average of intelligence. We have also men and women here who are more or less in touch with their fellow men. We have other conventions of specialists—learned, erudite, specialists in their particular line.

The librarian, whether it be the law librarian, the public librarian, or any other librarian, is more or less in touch with her fellow-man. I wanted to ask you tonight, as you obey the poetical injunction to deign to pause a while from learning to be wise, to lift your heads. What do you see? I want you to answer me. It would indeed give me great pleasure if I could call the individual learned members of this Association by name and ask them what they see in the world about them today.

Your eyes will witness a sight that has never yet met the eyes of any other generation. You will see a country teeming with wealth, teeming with overproduction in every possible line, and you will see starvation. Now, my friends, every book that you have in your library on that subject (and no matter how big it is) will tell you that no one knows what the causes for that condition are. Mr. Brisbane, with his seven secretaries and his trained investigators, over his own signature, on Sunday, in his syndicated editorial, said that no man in the world today knows what has caused the present stagnation.

It is a splendid opportunity for you to exercise your great talents which a

*Dean Harris' paper will be printed in a later issue of the Journal.

divine providence has bestowed upon you. What have you done to find out? Have you ever given it any thought? Yet it is the most important subject of which any human being can think at the present time.

I should like to ask you this question: Have you seen this question answered in any book? If you have, I certainly hope you will refer it to me. Is there enough work to go around? Let me give you a few little facts and see what you think about them. You have in the United States today, working, 12,000,000 men. Think of it—yet you have only 120,000,000 human beings. But you have the production of 12,000,000 men in this time of depression, and that production could be trebled, working through machinery.

It was wonderful, ladies and gentlemen, when America was the only country using machinery. I am not against machinery. Let me tell you that immediately. But I do say that there has been no effort whatever to classify that machinery. There is some machinery that is wonderful. Some of you may have seen this in your trips around the city: We are building a great lake front that will become one of the most beautiful residential parks in America. The machine that goes down to the bottom of Lake Pontchartrain and sucks that sand up to make new land creates work. There are lots of machines that create work. A million men placed in Lake Pontchartrain with shovels could not dig that sand up.

But everywhere your eyes turn you see man power thrown into the discard. I was up the other day to look at the spillway that is being built above New Orleans. I saw a steam shovel doing the work of three hundred negroes every day. That work was formerly done by negroes with shovels and wheelbarrows. I made some inquiries. I asked how the negroes were faring in that section and was told that they were willing to work for seventy cents a day—and they had no work. Three hundred men, so I am informed, replaced by that one machine.

I get my information out of books. I have never been on a wheat farm in my life. I am told that three hundred men today produce more wheat than six thousand men could have produced in the year 1900. What is the answer? You can not go on indefinitely, indefinitely, indefinitely, throwing millions and millions and millions of men out of work without making some provision for them, taking some care of them, making some effort to give them something to do. That is the problem I want you to decide for me tonight. I want you to think about it.

We have been told for the last six months, eight months, twelve months, twenty months—since the fatal September, 1929, that prosperity is "around the corner," that it is coming. And what has happened? I ask you, can you sell anything until the people can buy it? Where are you going to put people back to work? Everything is overproduced. Are you going to put them back into the automobile trade? Are you going to send them up to raise more wheat, to raise more cotton? There is not a single line that one of you ladies and gentlemen could tell me of in which overproduction is not noticeable. You can't sell if people can't buy. People must have a medium of exchange first, before they can buy. Yet, tell me what serious efforts are being made in the United States tonight to put people to work.

There are many suggestions. Think of this one: There are two classes of machinery. One class is beneficial. It creates work. It is not strictly a labor-

saving device. The other class of machinery is composed strictly of labor-saving devices. You have some of them on exhibition. I saw it in the paper, where some library mechanical devices displace I don't know how many people. Rest assured that nobody is safe, and I can tell you ladies and gentlemen connected with libraries that someone will invent a machine that will come pretty near to doing the work that is done by the people in this room. That seems a harsh statement to make, and I make it with due knowledge and due respect for the tremendous ability which I see represented before me.

There is, in the Dodge Automobile Company factories, a machine which has displaced thirty-odd accountants. It is even greater and more complicated than the adding and multiplying machines. It does everything that an accountant can do and besides that keeps the costs of operation and everything of that character with a wonderful degree of accuracy.

That must come, and some people suggest one remedy, but it is not the remedy of which I wish to think. I wish you to think of another remedy and let me know what it is, because we have to find it. People must be given work. We can not go on.

On the floors of Congress—just think of it—four times last week some of the greatest men in this country, without a moment's hesitation, spoke of revolution. They did not drop their heads and seem afraid to say the word.

One theory is, and it could be worked out, I think, with a great deal of accuracy and justice, that when a machine displaces labor that machine should contribute at least something to support the labor which has been displaced by either a tax, a license, or some method of which you might think to serve the purpose. It can be done.

One manufacturing company, General Motors, has had a lesson taught to them in the last three months that will be burned into their memories for many, many years to come. They have been taught that you can not sell unless the public can buy. You can not do it, and if the public has not the money with which to buy, the only way the public can get that money is by working for it. General Motors stock in the last two months has dropped from \$24 a share until it is selling today at \$11 per share, all because they lost sight of the fact that you can not sell a \$700 car to people in the United States when there are not less than fifteen to twenty millions of people unemployed.

Let us see what else you should seek—and I won't keep you much longer.

When you turned your eyes from learning to be wise you would see a crime-ridden world. Look at the front pages of every one of your newspapers. Crime glares from those pages into your face. It strikes your eyes everywhere. Have you ever heard anyone attempt to classify crime? Do you know that, as a matter of fact, certain crimes have greatly decreased? Do you know that there are not one-tenth as many arson cases in the United States today as there were twenty-five years ago? Do you know that counterfeiting, one of the greatest temptations with which any skilled man meets, has decreased marvelously?

Most people, when they mention crime, include prohibition. We should not mention that at all. They include the rum runners. Rum running is not considered a crime; it is a business, and you can not catalog it with crimes.

The crime that is rampant in the United States, the crime that affects you and affects me, isn't the crime of the gangster. That is a business. The crime that is rampant is the crime against personal security, the crime that, when I

drive my automobile up before my house at night, or when I am driving, causes me to fear that I will be stopped, that a car will be run in front of me and will push me into the curb, that a man will get out and assault me, or perhaps kill me. That is going on every day.

Five years ago I was asked to make a talk on the subject of crime at the Athenaeum, and I told the audience then that the next thing to be taken up through the use of the automobile was kidnapping. It was so easy that somebody was bound to take it up. There are other things that will be taken up with automobiles. The automobile is a weapon in the hands of the criminal against which society has not even attempted to make a defense. It has always been that way; the offensive has always come first. You had the cannon ball before you had armor on ships; you had the airplane before anti-aircraft guns were developed.

We have been awfully slow in preparing any defense against the automobile. Why, ladies and gentlemen, we have four men now waiting to be hanged on the first day of June of this year who killed a worthy citizen of New Orleans while coming through the highways in an automobile. That is the simplest thing in the world.

Yet, if people would only do it, if they had taken the advice of many of the greatest criminologists in the United States, they could have caught the Lindbergh kidnapers within two hours after the crime had been committed. They could not have passed from one state to another. Now your highways are regular sewers between cities for the passage to and fro of criminals in their automobiles.

Turrets could be erected on the highways entering any large city. Two men could be placed in them at a cost of practically nothing, armed and equipped with machine guns, rifles, and anything else you wished to give them, with a big powerful light. No automobile could possibly pass them without stopping. Those two men would have all the advantage, with the machine gun trained down on the occupants of every automobile. Let one of the men go down and decide whether those occupants are suspicious characters. Let him telegraph ahead. Have a method of bars placed across the road, just as you have steel bars across open gutters in your streets, but have them pronged, sharpened on both sides. A man in a turret, operating a lever, would have only to press that lever for those prongs to stick straight up. No automobile could pass over them. But no; our people do not like that kind of supervision. It is un-American! Conditions are going to become so they will have to accept it.

I am sure that all of you have read many, many things about bank robbers. Has it ever occurred to you to ask why are they only young men? I can give you the stereotyped report of any bank robbery that occurs in America; we have had so many of them here: Five feet seven or eight inches, weighing about 135 pounds, apparently twenty-two or -three years old.

Don't you imagine that the men around fifty who are dishonest would like to be bandits too? What is it that causes only young men to become bandits? Dean Harris' paper referred to England. I saw in the paper where England is also troubled about the youth of her bandits, the question of why they are all young men. The answer is very simple. It is for the same reason that middle-aged men and old men do not play football. Banditry is a game of speed. They have to get there, do what they want, get out into a machine and get away. A man

approaching middle age can't move fast enough.

Why is he usually a man weighing 135 to 150 pounds? Only two large bandits ever operated in New Orleans. One was sent to the penitentiary today, caught in his first offense. Banditry takes fast work; that is why they are young and light.

Every bandit who has ever operated in New Orleans or in any other city you can mention has committed his deed with a stolen car. Isn't that ridiculous? And nobody attempts to prevent the theft of cars. A bandit can not operate unless he first steals a car. In I don't know how many cases that were investigated not one single bandit was a mechanic. Over two hundred were examined, yet not one single one of them could have opened any car that was reasonably well locked. You may think that is an exaggeration, but not one single bandit could have opened any car that was properly locked.

Out here we had forty-eight bandits at one time. I made an investigation myself and found that not one of the forty-eight could open an ordinary automobile lock.

That automobile bandit and the automobile thief are entirely separate people. The automobile thief is a capable mechanic. The automobile bandit must get a car that is unlocked. But no; it is un-American to ask a person to lock his car when he leaves it.

Ladies and gentlemen, I put these questions to you. Tell us, first how to give work. That is our great problem, and it is a problem that is your future, my future, and everybody else's future. We all depend on the answer. It is an all-absorbing problem.

Second, if you wish to stop crime, think of plans that will control automobile operation. Without the automobile the sporadic criminal can not exist, and it is the sporadic criminal who affects your personal security. Of course, prohibition will cost this country much trouble. It will have its ups and downs. Prohibition has certainly cost this country one of the saddest lessons that has ever been given to any country since time began.

Have you ever thought of this in connection with prohibition? Give me the answer to it: I have never read in any book—has it ever occurred to you—that the one thing that the Volstead Act does not intend in any way, shape, or form to punish is the one thing that it should if the nation were serious and honest at the time it was passed? What is the evil that the Volstead Act was intended to cure? The consumption of alcoholic beverages. Yet that is the one thing that is not punished by the Volstead Act.

We have a distinguished gentleman from Texas, Sheppard, who really is correct. I am a personal dry and a public wet. I don't use alcohol myself in any way, but I believe everybody else should have a right to use liquor if he wishes. Sheppard has introduced a bill which makes the purchasing of alcoholic beverages as much of a crime as the selling of them. Do you suppose that there is one chance in a hundred million of that passing? Not a chance in the world!

Ladies and gentlemen, I am finished. I want to say to you that I am not a pessimist. I believe that America will find a solution, but I believe that America will have to work a long time along those lines in order to get us out of our present troubles. Business will not come back first—work must be had first, not business. Then business will return. We have lost our foreign markets. That is universally agreed. And they will never come back because the

other countries of the world are now using machinery and they are over-produced and will continue for some years to be over-produced.

I heard a little poem when I was quite a little boy and I have never been able to find out who was the author of its beautiful lines. Some of you may know who wrote it. There is no one in this room who is too dignified or too learned for me not to ask him to join me in the spirit of them when I say, with all faith in our country, that

"We love every foot of her prairie land,
We love every stone on her mountain side,
We love every drop of water
Which flows from her rivers wide.
We love every tree, every blade of grass
Within Columbia's gate.
She's the queen of the earth
The land of our birth,
The great United States."

President Parma: Thank you, Judge Byrnes.

This seems to be a great week of pinch-hitting. We have another paper on the program, by Mr. Frank S. Chipman, but as he can not be here Mr. Baxter has kindly consented to read it.

Mr. James Baxter read the manuscript prepared by Mr. Frank S. Chipman entitled "The Common Law, Its Relation to the Development of Law Libraries in the United States."

Mr. James Baxter (The Influence of the Common Law System on the Development of the Law Library): Legal historians tell us that there was no common law before the twelfth century. For nearly a hundred years after the Norman Conquest a state of judicial anarchy prevailed in England due to countless systems of law administered by a confusing mass of popular and feudal courts. Then Henry II came to the throne, and he proved himself to be the greatest of the Plantaganet kings and the first law reformer. He sought to establish his kingdom on a foundation of law and justice and to create an effective and pure administrative machine.

William I had created the King's Court, patterned after the courts of Normandy. Henry II at once set himself to bring order and unity out of anarchy and chaos. He made the King's Court the common law of the land; he determined its jurisdiction as against the church, the lords and the sheriffs; he made it the guardian of the king's peace, which should protect the high and the low throughout the whole land. By the free use of writs running from the King or his Justiciar, he limited the jurisdiction of all other courts. By a regular system of removal from lord to county, and from county to king, he secured the gradual unification of the law. Thus at the close of his reign we begin to see the beginning of a common law, partly Anglo-Saxon, partly Norman, but molded largely by Henry's formal or informal legislation, and tempered by equity.

The earliest systematic treatise on the law written in comparatively modern times, and attributed to a man that we know as Glanville, was published toward the close of the twelfth century, and from it we get a rather complete picture of the common law at the end of the reign of Henry II. The few works that had previously been written, like the *Decretum* of Gratian and the *Assises* of Jerusalem, were not regular expositions of an existing system of law. Glan-

ville's book, tho entitled "A Treatise on the Laws and Customs of the Kingdom of England," was more in the nature of a work on precedents, because it contained comparatively little in the way of commentary but did accurately describe many of the writs that had come into use up to that time.

About the middle of the thirteenth century, the man we know as Henry Bracton wrote the first comprehensive treatise on the Laws and Customs of England. He has been called the Father of the Common Law and the originator of the doctrine of *stare decisis*. He first suggested the theory which has since developed into one of the underlying principles of the common law system, the reliance upon decided cases as authority. In the beginning of his book he says—"Since laws and customs are often perverted by the unlearned who ascend the judgment seat, who decide causes rather according to their own pleasure than the authority of the laws, I have undertaken the examination of the judgments of righteous men, and by reducing their acts, counsels and answers, I have brought it into order in one summary."

Bracton had no printed books at his command for reference because the art of printing was not perfected until two hundred years later. There was the manuscript of Glanville, written some seventy years before, which was his authority on writs. From the available copies of the Year Books he culled some four hundred cases which he incorporated in his text. Some of his material was taken out of the court rolls. He evidently tried to find every kind of case that had arisen and his book shows the common law courts administering every kind of remedy. For his cases he goes back to the decisions of two great priestly judges who were on the bench in his early years, Pateshull and Raleigh. Like all lawyer-priests he had considerable knowledge of the Roman law. He used its classification and tried to fit it into the field of law the English cases.

The three hundred years from Bracton to Coke may be called the formative period of the common law system. During this period two great commentators appear; Chief Justice Fortesque, with his treatise on Praise of England's Law, and Littleton, the Father of the Law of Real Property, with his treatise on Tenures. As the Year Books are closing, the reports such as Dyer, Anderson and Plowden, which bear more resemblance to our present reports, begin. Coke becomes the Great Oracle of the Common Law. His Institutes supercede Bracton. His reports, covering cases decided in all the courts, gained so great a reputation that for a long time they were cited simply as "The Reports." The doctrine of *stare decisis* has become firmly established. Now begins the developing period of the common law which may be said to have ended with the publication of Blackstone's Commentaries, which became the most popular legal work ever written and, until half a century ago, the foundation of modern legal learning.

During the colonial period it is said that there was no common law. Justice seems to have been administered by laymen untrained in the law. Lawyers were few in number. Law libraries were not in evidence. This, however, does not apply to Virginia where nearly every gentleman was a lawyer, a justice of the peace and the dispenser of the law in his neighborhood. As early as 1648 law books were found in the colony, works on justice's practice. There being no public libraries in the colony save that of the college at Williamsburg, each gentleman possessed his own library. In 1732, one had collected a library of something more than a hundred law books—Coke and other early reports, Coke on Littleton, Plowden, Pufendorf, Hale and other texts, with numerous form

books on conveyancing and pleading. In 1777, a private library of 350 volumes was in existence. The Virginians not only prized the traditions and principles of English jurisprudence, but also owned the best legal works of their day, and from these so fitted themselves for legal and governmental positions that it is little wonder that, during the early years of the United States, their hold upon high federal positions was of such long duration as to make other sections of the country grumble at the continuance of the "Virginia dynasty." The Virginia gentry had been preparing themselves during more than a century for rule in a constitutional state and, when this was founded, they were the men best fitted for public service.

The Anglo-American system of jurisprudence was adopted after we became an independent nation, and, in spite of a powerful political organization which sought to impose the French law, it was based on the English common law in force at that time in so far as its principles could be applied to the problems arising in a nation of pioneers. At the time of its adoption no reports of American cases had been published. The earliest in point of publication was Kirby's report of cases decided in Connecticut from 1785 to 1788. The first volume of Dallas' reports was published in 1790, containing only Pennsylvania colonial and state cases going as far back as 1754. The first volume of Maryland reports was not published until 1809, but it contains cases from 1658 to 1799. Since the beginning of the nineteenth century the publication of reports has been in an ever increasing volume. Until fifty years ago there was no manual of that kind of informaton about law books which was then scattered thru catalogs and expensive books of legal bibliography, or existed only in the memories of librarians, without record in print. In 1883, the Lawyers Reference Manual was published, which became the librarian's vade mecum for the legal literature published up to that time. At that date there had been published 105 volumes of the U. S. Supreme Court Reports, 151 volumes of the Circuit and District Court reports and 2460 volumes of the reports of the courts of last resort in the several states and territories. During the last fifty years there have been published 178 volumes of the U. S. Supreme Court Reports, 461 volumes of the reports of the lower federal courts, 5133 volumes of state reports and 2159 volumes of reports of the intermediate state courts. There is not included in this count the volumes of the Pennsylvania and Ohio side reports, the National Reporter System or the several series of selected cases. In 1923, the President of the American Bar Association said that "the enormous increase in our legal literature and the intolerable maze of precedents through which we wander has alarmed every student and has placed upon the profession burdens which only supernatural power can support." The sponsors of the American Law Institute remark that the great mass of undigestable decisions that has accumulated bids fair to wreck the common law system.

The situation in England is by no means as serious as here. The doctrine of stare decisis is now seldom mentioned there. Their system of reporting is quite different from ours. Only cases involving a new application of principles or of general or exceptional interest are reported, while here every case, in which a written opinion is filed, is reported. Consequently the annual volume of reports, counting the four principal series reporting the Appellate, Chancery and Common Law cases seldom exceed 20 volumes. They are fortunate in England in having but one parliament, while here we have a congress and forty-eight

legislatures. A new law is not enacted in England until precedents and previous legislation have been carefully examined. Here, though legislative reference departments have been established, legislation is more or less hap-hazard. England is not confronted with the problem that we are trying to solve thru the medium of uniform legislation, with somewhat doubtful success. They are gradually restating the law through legislation, as is shown in the Companies, Landlord and Tenant, Sales and other acts. Here a restatement of the law thru legislation is hardly possible. The American Law Institute is made up of the best legal minds on the bench, at the Bar and in the teaching profession. The administration of law in this country has been severely criticised for a quarter of a century and is continually growing more unpopular in the lay mind. The problem that the Institute is trying to solve is a difficult one, but some solution must be made, or the American system of jurisprudence is likely to be overthrown.

The publication of Blackstone's Commentaries marked the beginning of a new era in English jurisprudence. The interest aroused in England by their publication was exceeded in the colonies. During the years 1771-72 an authorized reprint was made in Philadelphia of which edition some 2500 copies were sold throughout the colonies, a greater number than had been sold in England up to that time. It is possible that the knowledge of the common law derived from Blackstone was the deciding factor in defeating the establishment of the French civil law.

To supply the lack of American precedents, American editions of scattered English reports began to be published at an early date. The first was a translation of Latch's reports, omitting the spiritual cases, by F. X. Martin, and published at New Bern, N.C. in 1793. Martin was one of the pioneer publishers, editing and publishing his books as a private venture. He also published a small volume of North Carolina state and federal cases, containing state cases from 1778 to 1797 and federal cases in the District Court of North Carolina from 1792 to 1796. He also published a volume of English acts, the private acts of North Carolina from 1715 to 1790 and the public acts from 1715 to 1803. He moved to Louisiana, while it was still a Territory, and there published the first 20 volumes of the Louisiana reports.

No systematic plan of making American editions of the English reports was undertaken until 1813 when a reprint of the King's Bench, Bail Court, Common Pleas and Nisi Prius reports was started at Philadelphia, as the English Common Law reports, and continued until 1865. The publication of an uncondensed edition of the English Chancery reports was commenced in New York in 1843 and 43 volumes were published up to 1857. From 1871 to 1874, the set was completed at Boston by the publication of volumes 44 to 69. This set, being annotated to American cases, was to be found in the public and private libraries.

In addition to the reports, American editions were published at an early date of the works of the leading English text writers, such as Coke on Littleton, Chitty on Pleading, Starkie on Evidence and others.

The beginning of the long line of encyclopedias that has come down to us was Statham's Abridgment, published during the closing years of the fifteenth century. This was the first printed book of English law, tho it was printed in France and in the French language. Statham was followed by abridgments by Brooke, Fitzherbert and Viner, and these furnished the only means for our jurists and lawyers to gain a broad view of the principles of the common law,

until the publication, from 1823 to 1829 of Dane's Abridgment and Digest of American law. Nathan Dane (1752-1835) "was in some sense the father of American jurisprudence; the three conspicuous acts of his career, though distinct in themselves, all went to the foundation of such a system of American law as would help to make the young Republic a leader among the nations. In his youth he had drafted the most famous statute in American history (the Northwestern Ordinance); in his later years he prepared the first great compendium of American law; and the crowning act of his last days was the endowment of a Harvard professorship from which has proceeded most of the leading treatises in American jurisprudence. . . . Within fifty years from his death, though the influence of his college chair was unabated, scarce one collegian in fifty so much as knew his name; his ponderous digest had long since been displaced by its successors; and the honors that belonged to him for his famous statute had been torn from him and given to another."

We, having adopted a system of jurisprudence founded on another that had been developed during five hundred years, and which had produced a literature, which, in the absence of a literature of our own, must be followed, the need of the law library was apparent. At the very beginning of the last century libraries of a public character began to be organized, but their growth for a long time was very slow. It was not until about 1890 that a collection of 40,000 volumes had been made. Whoever was the directing genius of that library laid out a plan of library development which has since been a guide to other librarians. To the collection of treatises on the common and civil law was added the American, English, Irish, Scotch and British colonial reports; statutory law; legal periodicals, domestic and foreign; Bar association reports; trials; and the codes of European countries, making what at that time was possibly the most complete collection of legal literature in this country, though there were notable collections in several other localities.

During the last forty years the development of the law library has been phenomenal, due to the liberality of appropriations, the systematic efforts of librarians and the activity of book-sellers in searching for and discovering desirable material. Many of the old private collections have passed thru the auction room or dealers hands and the scarce items thus made available have been eagerly snapped up by discriminating buyers. Patient searchers have gone out into the by-ways and in the attics of the homes of former practitioners, in the store rooms of old court houses and in the closets of old justices of the peace, have discovered treasures long since forgotten and in some instances practically unknown, which have found a resting place in the modern library to become valuable aids in the study of the history and development of the law. The legal literature of every English speaking country has been systematically sought for by personal contact or intensive correspondence. In the field of international law, great continental collections have been brought across the seas. A great private collection of English incunabula and historical jurisprudence has been secured by one of our libraries and the duplicates passed on to others. Duplicates, which had accumulated in the older libraries, were, by the co-operation of librarians, listed, and by the exchange of and the selection from such lists the newer libraries were able to fill gaps with books not otherwise obtainable.

The radical change in the method of legal education has been a strong factor in the development of the law library. At the Harvard Law School in the late

sixties, that great triumvirate, Parker, Parsons and Washburn, were still instructors. One of them lectured for a couple of hours every day, covering in each half year a list of some twenty-five or thirty text-books, all of which very few students tried to read and fewer succeeded. In 1870, Christopher C. Langdell joined the teaching staff and in the fall of that year became the head of the school. His plan to teach law by cases fell on the legal community who regarded it as preposterous, like a bolt from the blue. The prospectus of the school for 1870-71 announced for the first time that "examinations of a thorough and searching character" would be held at the close of that year. Thus was the new system officially baptised. The effect of this new policy was at once apparent upon the development of the Harvard Law Library. The library was established in 1817 by an appropriation of \$500 for the purchase of law books. Until 1870 the growth was very slow and during this period did not much exceed 10,000 volumes. Since 1870 a constant and systematic attempt has been made to improve the library, that now contains, if not the greatest, one of the greatest collections of legal literature extant.

While the adoption of the common law system may be regarded as a primal reason for the establishment of the law library, later events occurred to enlarge its scope when the study of what *was* the law was extended to learn *why* it was the law. In the study of the history and development of the common law it was found that whole sections from other systems had been incorporated into it. After Sir John Holt became Chief Justice of England, "he practically in one case brought into the common law the whole of the Roman law concerning bailments. . . . The law of incorporations, of partnership, of agency, of insurance, all the equitable doctrines of the Roman law regarding relations not of contract but of relations analagous to contract, called quasi-contract in Roman law, remained yet to be absorbed into the law by the work of the greatest of all English judges, Lord Mansfield." Hence the necessity of having in our libraries the works of such commentators as Pothier and Savigny. The system of equity was borrowed from the Roman law.

Another subject that claimed attention soon after the adoption of our federal constitution was that of international law. Our Supreme Court in an early decision held that the recognized uses of international law were a part of the law of the land. The invention of international law is attributed to the Greeks. Certain features of it were adopted by the Romans, but after Rome gained her final supremacy international law was not heard of for hundreds of years. About the sixteenth century a school of Dutch and French lawyers produced a great development of what is more strictly called international law. D'Aguesseau, the French chancellor, first suggested that it be called the law between nations, and Bentham took this suggestion and translated it into international law. One of the earliest commentators was the German jurist Pufendorf, who called his work "the law of Nature and Nations." Grotius called his treatise "The Law of War and Peace." He made up from the general principles of the Roman law and from agreements between nations and from material governing the law of heralds and ambassadors, a system of principles to govern nations in their conduct toward one another, in a condition of war or of peace.

The Roman term "law of nations" meant those general principles of private law which were recognized by all civilized nations to govern the private rights of citizens. This implies what we call private international law or the conflict

of laws. The private international law was to receive an unexampled expansion in our own country due to a peculiar construction from the very first put upon our constitutional form of government. Although to foreign nations this Union presented the aspect of a single sovereignty, yet, with certain exceptions, all the states were to be considered by one another as foreign states.

In the field of public international law, Wheaton became the great American authority, while Story, to be followed by Wharton, occupied the same place in the realm of private international law. Hence to gain a comprehensive view of this branch of the law, the works of the early continental commentators should be placed side by side with the best English and American treatises. It is said that the World War abolished international law, but the jurists, who are now laboring to formulate a new code on the subject, must make use of the former authorities.

It may seem, for the scope of this paper, that too much attention has been directed toward legal history and legal bibliography, with some mention of legal biography. These are important elements in the development of any system of law, creating a wide range of legal literature, and thus stimulating the growth of the law library. It is a matter of great satisfaction that during the last half century there has been gathered in our libraries such a wealth of literature on all branches of the law, that foreign jurists and scholars welcome the opportunity to visit this country for the purpose of completing their studies.

President Parma: Thank you, Mr. Baxter.

I want to call your attention to the meeting tomorrow afternoon, which will be held at two o'clock.

If there isn't any further business, I think we can stand adjourned.

The meeting adjourned at ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

APRIL 27, 1932

The meeting convened in the Monteleone Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, at two-thirty o'clock, Miss Rosamond Parma, presiding.

President Parma: This afternoon we are going to take up three committee reports and after that we will form into a round table, at which Mr. Feazel will take up the Roalfe Plan of Expansion and discuss that.

The first committee report today is that of the Committee on Education for Law Librarianship. As no member of the committee is present, I will read the report that was given me before I left for New Orleans. The committee is composed of Arthur Beardsley, of Washington; Mr. Conant, of Vermont; Mr. Dabagh, of California; Miss Elizabeth Forgeus, of Yale Law School; Mr. Klapp, of Minnesota, and Mr. Will Shafroth, of the Council of Legal Education of the American Bar Association, together with Mr. James Brenner, of Stanford University. The committee's report has been signed by all except Mr. Brenner.

As you remember, last year a questionnaire was sent to all members of the Association, and the replies to those questionnaires were taken by Mr. Dabagh and a summary was made of the answers. Then the report was made up.

President Parma read the report of the Committee on Education for Law Librarianship.

President Parma (Report of the Committee on Education for Law Librarianship): Judging from what has been printed to date on the subject, and the replies to the questionnaire distributed by this committee under its former chairman, each law librarian does a little musing when asked what is a proper education for law librarianship, and then offers an idealized autobiography. This is not only natural, perhaps, but on reflection it appears to be a perfectly logical approach. After all, the proper education for a law librarian is the type of education which a successful law librarian has had, and so each successful law librarian is entitled to describe his or her own training and qualifications for the position.

One weakness in this approach, of course, is that a standard of "successful law librarianship" is lacking, so that some of the models offered to us are strangely dissimilar to others. Nevertheless, and this is particularly true of the printed descriptions, we are compelled to recognize that each model has some merit, else its creator would not have been in a position to offer it. Reflecting on this fact, we are led to decide that perhaps he was a truly wise man who said that intelligence, aptitude, and suitable personal habits are the primary qualifications for any position, while education and training are only secondary qualifications.

But even secondary qualifications are important, and sometimes the very best preparation is essential, so perhaps it will be of value to attempt to find a more rational and objective approach than that of idealized introspection, to the problem of what is the best education for law librarianship.

Obviously, the educational qualifications for any position depend on the knowledge required to fill the position satisfactorily. This is in fact a tautological statement, but it is worth its space because it suggests that instead of trying to establish a general standard of perfection, we examine closely the particular positions gathered under the classification "law librarians." Immediately we discover that there are many sub-classes to be considered, and that there are in fact many positions which are improperly grouped under "law librarians," such as those belonging to the classifications "stenographic help," "accessioners," "book menders," "pages," "caretakers." Among the sub-classes are Bar Association Librarians, Law School Librarians, County Law Librarians, State Law Librarians; and cutting across all these sub-classes is the line separating the "one-man" law libraries and those with one or more specialist assistants. Moreover, peculiar local conditions may have an important bearing on the character of any particular position.

Probably no one will contest the statement that the more education—of any kind—which a law librarian has, the better qualified he is to fill his position. But that, of course, is beside the point. The real question is, what is the *minimum* educational requirement for satisfactory service as a law librarian? Recalling that there are many varieties of law librarians, the answer to the question, it seems, depends largely on the exact nature of the position to be filled. The task is somewhat larger than your present committee is inclined to attempt, involving as it does an analysis of the various types of positions, and consideration of possible local peculiarities.

However, it may be worth pointing out that most law library positions require at least a surface knowledge of two techniques, one being that of the lawyer with his unique tools and his terminology, the other being that of the librarian, with his standardized equipment and methods. How much of either any particular law librarian should have is something which depends, as already suggested, on the particular position he occupies or is to occupy.

Ideally every law librarian who is more than just a caretaker should be thoroughly versed in both of the techniques, but practically most law librarians can give admirable service without investing the time or trouble or capital to learn more than just a limited amount of either. But some of both would seem important, so a proper formal education for law librarianship should include at least an introduction to both techniques. Such an introduction, it is true, would serve adequately only those law librarians whose positions would not demand more than a very limited knowledge of law and/or library technique, but it would be invaluable to them, and we venture to suggest that it could be planned to require no more time than a regular university semester from anyone who has a reasonable cultural education and the primary qualifications mentioned earlier in this report. The introduction would be quite inadequate, of course, for a great many positions, where a much more extensive and intensive knowledge of either or both techniques would be required.

Nor does a formal education appear to be indispensable so long as people can learn from experience or by reading, although of course to be of value the experience must be in a law office or library which uses efficient methods and modern equipment, and the reading must include the right treatises. Incidentally, the tendency of the library trained law librarian to emphasize the importance of library school training may be due to the realization that the librarian who drifts into a law librarianship berth is forced to learn something about the lawyer's technique, while a lawyer in such a berth can and is inclined to get along without learning anything about the librarian's technique, except what happens to be in use, more often crude than refined, in his particular library. The effect of this inclination on the part of the lawyer turned librarian is seen in some of our largest law libraries and perhaps helps explain why this committee was appointed.

In brief, then, we offer the following findings: Education is a "secondary" qualification for law librarianship, but, nevertheless, it is an important qualification. The more education a law librarian has, whether acquired formally or by experience, or by self-teaching, the better. In any case, a certain amount of understanding of both lawyer's and librarian's technique should be included.

We leave the developing of definite recommendations to our successors on this committee, hoping that the committee will be continued. We would suggest that the recommendations include a description of a suitable content for the "introduction" to law librarianship mentioned in this report, and that useable treatises both on the law and library phases of law librarianship, be listed. It might also be advisable to outline an educational program or alternative programs for prospective recruits to our ranks, and to list the leading education institutions where the training for the positions requiring the higher educational qualifications could best be secured, even indicating the particular courses to be taken. This would involve some analysis of the various types of law library positions, so as to suggest proper educational qualifications for each.

We append a review of the replies received in response to the questionnaire previously mentioned.

REVIEW OF REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE ON EDUCATION FOR LAW LIBRARIANSHIP

Replies were received from

- 20 Law School Libraries
- 16 State Law Libraries
- 7 Bar Association Libraries
- 5 County Law Libraries
- 1 Law Office Library

In reviewing the answers to the various questions, the first two groups will be listed separately, as each includes a fair representation of its class, and the separate figures may be of interest.

The first opinion asked for was question No. 4 of the Questionnaire, as follows:

No.

4. Do you believe there should be a minimum educational qualification for law librarians?

	Yes	No
Law School	20	0
State Law	11	4
Other	12	1

5. If so, should there be a different standard for the various classifications of librarians and assistants i.e., Junior Assistant Librarians, Senior Assistant Librarians, etc.?

	Yes	No
Law School	18	2
State Law	8	6
Other	6	4

6. If your answer to question number four is Yes, what do you believe should be the minimum educational requireemnt for:

(a) Law Librarians.

- Law School 7 law degree, 14 college degree (of whom 10 add some law training), 12 library training.
- State Law 1 high school, 4 law degree, 3 college and law school, 22 college degree, 2 library training plus college and law.
- Other 1 high school, 3 law training, 5 college degree (of whom 1 adds admission to bar, and 1 adds library training and pre-legal course), 4 library training.

(b) Senior assistant librarians.

- Law School 13 practically same as for librarian.
- State Law 2 high school, 3 college degree (of whom 1 adds library training), 1 college two years plus library training, 1 college three years plus law school, 1 college two years.

Other 5 high school, 3 law training, 4 college degree (of whom 1 adds library school).

(c) Junior assistant librarians.

Law School 2 high school, 5 law degree, 5 college degree.

State Law 4 high school, 1 college and library school training, 1 college two years plus library school.

Other 7 high school, 1 college degree, 1 library plus legal bibliography and one year of law.

(d) Other classifications: Cataloguers, Desk Assistants, Reference Librarians, Legislative Reference Librarians, Document Librarians, Stenographic assistants, messengers, attendants, etc. Miscellaneous standards.

7. Do you believe technical library training essential for any of the classifications indicated by you under "6." If so, which ones?

	Yes*	No
Law School	17	2
State Law	7	5
Other	8	5

8. If minimum requirements are recommended, should the American Law Librarians' Association require those who become members in the *future* to meet those requirements?

	Yes	No
Law School	8	10
State Law	5	8
Other	5	6

9. If formal educational requirements for membership are adopted, should there be an equivalent in the form of experience gained over a considerable period of time in the law library work?

	Yes	No
Law School	18	1
State Law	9	2
Other	8	1

10. If you favor a minimum educational requirement, what would be your recommendation for the following types of law libraries (naming several types).

The replies to this were substantially the same as those to No. 6, q.v., with each type of law library answering for itself. These replies will be of special interest in connection with the analysis of positions suggested in the report, and should be studied when the analysis is made.

11. Do you believe that the members of the law librarian profession are under paid?

	Yes	No
Law School	14	1
State Law	10	0
Other	4	2

12. If so do you believe that the adoption of educational requirements, or its

* As to librarian and senior assistant.

equivalent, for membership in the American Law Library Association will have a tendency to remedy this situation?

	Yes	No
Law School	12	5
State Law	3	5
Other	5	4

The comments included by those replying constitute a most interesting and valuable part of the material in the returned questionnaires, but space limitations make it unadvisable to present them here. Most of the remarks are in line with the report of the committee, and all should be considered in any further study of the subject.

President Parma: That is the report of the Committee on Education for Law Librarianship. As you know, the committee recommends that the committee be continued and that further work be done. What is your pleasure?

Mr. Small: I move that it be accepted and placed on file, and that the committee be continued.

The motion was seconded, voted upon, and carried.

President Parma: In connection with this I might add that enroute to New Orleans on the train I consulted with the head of the University of California Library School. I spoke to him on this particular question of incorporating in their Library School some course that might be given to law librarians. I am anxious that we make some start on this subject because I think that if some course were to be given in a Library School it would be a distinct recognition of law librarianship. As it is now I think the popular impression is that anyone who has been an unsuccessful practitioner or who is a judge who wishes to retire, or someone who is just out of a job, might very well fill the position of law librarian. As Mr. Dabagh points out, I think the different classes of libraries have to be studied carefully before any definite recommendation can be made.

I was interested in Mr. Shafroth's report. He thought our standards were rather low and he suggested that every law librarian should be a graduate of a law school belonging to the American Association of Law Schools. I suggested that that was very drastic and I did not think it would be necessary in a great many libraries, especially for the county librarians in some of the western states. It would not be necessary for them to have a legal education. Mr. Dabagh points out that without even any formal training we have a great many successful librarians.

The next report is that of the Committee on Reprinting of Articles in Legal Periodicals.

Miss H. Moylan: I started to say that this was really an interim report, if you can have an interim report from a committee appointed every year.

The Committee on the Reprinting of Articles in Legal Periodicals proceeded along the lines suggested in last year's report. Letters were sent to law school libraries, asking them to send the names of articles in legal periodicals which they wished to have reprinted. These letters were sent only to law school libraries, because it seems to be peculiarly a law school problem. Libraries patronized chiefly by members of the Bar would not have the intensive demand for a certain limited number of articles year after year that the school library faces.

Of the seventy-three laws schools to whom letters were sent only about

fifteen responded, and eleven of those sent quite extensive lists. About five hundred titles were mentioned as being in considerable demand in these eleven schools, and 101 of those articles are wanted by more than one library. In a few instances the same article is listed by as many as eight schools.

A union list of all the articles has been compiled on cards and that is all there has been time to do so far. It was proposed in the report of this committee last year that the committee act as a clearing house; that is, that the committee find out what articles were needed for reprinting and then to see what the publishers would do about supplying them. The first part of the plan has been carried out but there has not been time to take the matter up with the various reviews and it is therefore suggested that the committee be continued in order to complete the task assigned to it.

Supplementary report by Mr. Coffey:

Books which have not as yet been cited in casebooks or law review articles are seldom called for at the desk. This was true in the case of Selected Articles on Contracts. To remedy this situation the Superintendent of the Reading Room in the Michigan Law Library prepared an index of all articles reproduced in the Readings. This index showed only the law review citation, with the page in the Readings where the article would be found. This index, which covered two pages, was mimeographed and given to each student with the request that it be pasted in his casebook. Many students now call for the Readings instead of the law reviews.

President Parma: You have heard the report of the Committee on Reprinting of Articles in Legal Periodicals. What is your pleasure?

Mr. A. H. Mettee: I move it be accepted.

The motion was seconded, voted upon, and carried.

President Parma: I think Mr. Coffey's suggestion is very good.

The next report is the report of the Committee on Supplement to Handlist of American Statute Law.

Dr. Godard: Mr. Redstone is at a meeting over at the Roosevelt and he said he would be pleased to give the report tomorrow.

President Parma: Now we will turn the meeting over to Mr. Feazel, and Mr. Coffey will present the Roalfe Plan for discussion. Mr. Roalfe himself could not be here. I think we should, however, go along and discuss his plan and decide what to do with it.

Mr. E. A. Feazel, Librarian, Cleveland Law Library, took the Chair.

Chairman Feazel: Ladies and Gentlemen: I am at a loss to know just why I am replacing the presiding officer at this time. Perhaps some difficult question may come up that she is not prepared to meet.

Miss Parma: Maybe that is it. Maybe I haven't a clear head.

Chairman Feazel: At any rate, this meeting is now resolved into a round table discussion and there will be no chance to take any action upon any of these suggestions that Mr. Roalfe and his committee have made. I take it that this meeting is simply a talk-fest wherein you can express your opinions, and those opinions will undoubtedly be of value to the Executive Committee of the Association at any time in the future should they decide to put the plan into effect.

Mr. Coffey is to act as Mr. Roalfe's representative, I understand.

Mr. H. R. Coffey summarized the Report of the Committee on an Expansion Program.*

* Full report follows, p. 177.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

Report of

COMMITTEE ON AN EXPANSION PROGRAM

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I. INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to the instructions under which this Committee was appointed by the President during the annual meeting held in New Haven, in June, 1931, the following report has been prepared, after a careful study of both immediate and future needs for the development of the Association, so as to better serve the membership and the law library profession as a whole.

The body of the report first sets forth a general program of expansion for the Association, and then presents this Committee's recommendations as to the best methods to be pursued in the execution of the program. In Appendix A will be found the texts of such amendments to the constitution and to the by-laws as must be adopted in order to make them harmonious with the organization and activities of the Association as proposed in this report. A list of the libraries which have endorsed the program in general or have agreed to subscribe as institutional members, if the plan is adopted, will be found in Appendix B.

II. EXPANSION PROGRAM

1. *The Association as a coordinating agency.*

That there is a great need for coordination in the law library field is obvious. The members of this profession are necessarily scattered over the country and many of them work in almost total isolation from their fellow professional members. But even where geographical limitations are not so discouraging, a high degree of professional cooperation has been effected in only relatively few cases. Law libraries have for the most part carried forward their work without the valuable assistance that comes from frequent collaboration. The very fact that past activities of the Association have been of such great value in assisting in overcoming this difficulty, indicates that further coordination will be of increasing value. Were it not for the Law Library Journal, The Index to Legal Periodicals and the annual meetings, all of which are sponsored by the Association, law librarians would still work in almost total isolation, except for such regional cooperation as has been developed in a few instances. Nothing like a complete utilization of the advantages of a thorough coordination of effort on a nation wide basis has ever been attempted.

There is another aspect of this problem of coordination which must be dealt with effectively if law librarians are to do their work under the best of conditions. It is important not only that there be a high degree of coordination within the professional group itself, but that methods be developed by which law librarians individually and collectively may be more easily brought into contact with the activities of other groups engaged in undertakings closely related to or affecting their own work. For example, there is at present not nearly enough collaboration with such groups as the American Library Association, The American Bar Association, state bar associations, The Association of American Law Schools, The American Legislator's Association and various other agencies and learned societies, although each of them is interested in problems toward the solution of which law library activities must in some measure contribute.

While individual librarians have established such contacts with each of the groups above referred to, and also with individual members, the Association as a whole has never taken full advantage of its opportunity to play a part in the important developments that are constantly taking place, developments that are intimately connected with its field. One has but to mention the recent and continuing trends in the development of legal education, the increase in importance of scientific legal research and the continuous raising of standards for admission to the Bar to realize that the availability of the written record in all of its phases must play an important part in each of these significant contemporary developments. Library facilities must be increased everywhere and the standards of service must be adapted to new and changing conditions. While individuals, as such, have done and are doing much to carry forward this process of readjustment, there are many common problems that cannot be handled adequately except by group action.

But the Association as a group cannot function at its best until it has perfected the machinery necessary to integrate its program with that of other groups dealing with common or similar problems. This should therefore be done without further delay. That such collaboration would be of benefit can hardly be questioned.

Nor should the Association overlook any opportunity to "educate" the members of these related groups as well as the members of the legal profession in general, as to the importance of an efficient law library service, under the direction of an adequately trained special professional group, supported by resources sufficient to establish and maintain such a service. No first class library can be created in the absence of such a general intelligent attitude on the part of those who use and support it, and, similarly, the law library profession will never really come into its own until such an attitude and appreciation is much more generally found among the members of the Bench and Bar.

2. *A library on law library administration.*

The American Association of Law Libraries can and should make of its headquarters a library on law libraries and law library administration. To date, the literature on this subject is very limited. Such as there is should be brought together in one place, and the literature of related groups, so far as it has a bearing upon the development and improvement of law library administration, should also become a part of such a collection.

No doubt law libraries, which have expanded and developed during the past years, could supply material of interest to such a collection. Libraries could also deposit their annual or special reports or such other printed or typewritten matter as has from time to time been prepared. This particular task has been sadly neglected and few libraries have made any serious efforts to gather information of this kind. Needless to say, where it has already been gathered it is more or less unavailable because members of the law library profession either do not know where it can be obtained or do not have access to it.

To a great extent each of the American law libraries has had to pioneer in its own development, whereas with a higher degree of coordination many problems could have been more easily solved, as the experience of other institutions would have been available for study. Obviously such an Association

library as is here being discussed should contain a collection of legal bibliographical material and the national headquarters should be adjacent to a major law library so that the entire resources of such an institution could serve as an adjunct of the library on law libraries and law library administration.

3. *A clearing house for general information.*

Consideration of propositions 1 and 2 above suggests a third and closely related function. The Association could very properly and quite constructively act as a clearing house for general information on law library administration. It is difficult to over-emphasize the importance of such a service. One person or group constantly engaged in answering inquiries would gradually develop a body of information to which convenient reference could be made. At present a librarian must depend upon sending inquiries to some other individual librarian. Frequently he is not free to do this because he does not know to whom he may write. In practically all cases he hesitates to do so because he knows that his inquiry will take time from the staff member of another library when such time cannot easily be spared. Under any circumstances there is great waste and duplication of effort. The concentration of the maximum amount of general information at one place would be of great value to all.

4. *Research with respect to special problems.*

Library administration as it is at present conceived is a relatively recent development and there are many problems which have never been satisfactorily solved. This being the case with respect to general library administration, it is obvious that it is far more so with respect to law libraries and their administration, for (if a very few libraries be excepted) very little has been done to make a thorough study of the best methods and practices.

The National Association could very well undertake the task of conducting a regular program of research with respect to law library problems, and its headquarters could be, in a sense, a research laboratory for this particular purpose. Specific problems could be studied by appropriate means and the results could be made available to all interested persons. Under such a program it would be possible to take up difficult problems successively and bring concerted effort to bear upon their solution, but of course voluntary help could and should be used for this purpose. Such assistance would be far more effective when so coordinated and directed.

5. *A depository for statistical information.*

The Association headquarters could be a central depository for such statistical information as would be gathered by the various methods outlined above. The need for this information relating to law libraries is a great one. It should be gathered by one central agency and then made available to all who care to use it. At present requests for such information must be directed to librarians all over the country, thus imposing a burden upon them, many times, unnecessarily. As a result the information is frequently not obtainable because inquiries are not answered.

Obviously the gathering of library statistics should be on a purely voluntary basis and only such libraries as wish to furnish the information would be

requested to do so. Such information has proved of great value in many other directions and would without doubt justify itself as members came to appreciate it. There is no more effective weapon in the hands of a librarian, when attempting to convince those to whom he is responsible that a forward step is demanded, than the possession of comparative figures showing conclusively what has been found necessary by other institutions under similar circumstances. The publication of, and free access to, general information of this kind would be of the greatest value to all forward looking librarians.

6. *The Association as the sponsor of a survey on present law library conditions.*

A national survey of present law library conditions is very much needed. The information obtained would serve the same purposes as the statistical information referred to under section number 5. Without doubt no one person has a comprehensive knowledge of the general conditions of law libraries in this country today and certainly there is no one place where one can get even general information of this kind. Individual librarians have made surveys of a limited number of libraries in order to gather information needed for the solution of some problem which lay immediately before them, but no comprehensive study in this field has as yet been undertaken.

Such a comparative study would be of the greatest value and should include the gathering of data with respect to—

- (1) The physical facilities provided, including buildings, furniture and technical equipment;
- (2) The methods in use;
- (3) The extent and character of the personnel employed.

In this manner much thought provoking information would certainly be brought to light and many librarians would for the first time find themselves armed with the necessary and irrefutable facts upon which to base their recommendations.

7. *Legal bibliography and legal indexes.*

The Association could also increase its usefulness by acting as an effective sponsor for a continuous program of work in the field of legal bibliography, as well as in preparing indexes to legal matter which is at present not generally available. Were some other group performing this function adequately this would not be of such great importance but in view of the fact that much bibliographical and indexing work is being entirely neglected, there is no task of greater importance confronting the Association.

Any law librarian can immediately think of a number of contributions along these lines which would be of value, and it therefore seems unnecessary to do more than to indicate one or two of the most important projects. In view of the fact that the latest general bibliography of American statute law is the Hand List published by the Massachusetts State Library in 1912, there is a crying need for a bibliographical work in this field. It might be well to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Eldon R. James, brought out in his paper read before the Association at the meeting in June, 1931, that the Association sponsor the preparation of a complete bibliography of American Statute Law. It will no doubt be remem-

bered that he suggested that if the task were undertaken, it would be well worth while to make the bibliographical information complete.

In the field of indexing perhaps the most comprehensive and important project is an index to the various sets of American bar association reports. Most of the material contained in these valuable sets is not available, and much of it might as well not exist so far as general use is concerned. In view of the fact that many suggestions, recommendations and provisions which finally take form as legislation or in some other manner, first find their way into print in these reports, an adequate index of this material would be of great value to the research student working in many fields.

These two projects alone, if brought to fruition, would bring great credit to the Association, and such a program would do much to carry forward such work as has been done in the past. These two achievements would supplement the Index to Legal Periodicals in a splendid manner.

Obviously there are many other bibliographical tasks which would serve useful purposes in connection with any number of special subjects. There is probably no field in which an informed and intelligent professional group of law librarians could be of greater service to their special public. With such a policy of encouragement the Association should succeed in stimulating much individual work which cannot be expected unless publication is made possible.

8. *Serial publications of the Association.*

In the foregoing discussion several types of published matter have been suggested. The discussion below will in addition refer to a number of continuing serials each of which is designed to fill a particular need:

a. *An expanded Law Library Journal.* As the Law Library Journal has clearly proved its value and importance, and as within its pages are to be found most of the written contributions on law library administration, there can be little question as to the importance and utility of a publication of this kind. However, inasmuch as there are many unsolved problems and inasmuch as a number of persons are working out solutions in widely scattered locations, additional space should be made available for contributions of this kind. This could best be accomplished by expanding the Journal as occasion may require. The Journal should also be a separate and independent publication in order that it might be issued at regular and appropriate intervals without regard to the conflicting problems involved in the preparation of the Index.

b. *The Index to Legal Periodicals.* The Index to Legal Periodicals, a tool needed by every law library, and one of the outstanding contributions of the Association, should also be published as an independent serial. Separation of the Journal and the Index would make it possible to edit each without regard to the problems which arise in the preparation of material for the other. If feasible it would be advisable to increase the number of legal publications covered by the Index, as legal material not so included is of very little practical value.

c. *The proceedings of the annual meetings.* Similar reasons suggest the advisability of publishing the proceedings of the annual meetings in a special number of the Journal devoted exclusively to that purpose. Publication of these proceedings as at present makes it necessary to defer the written presentation

of much of this material for a long period in order to distribute it over several numbers. This is unfortunate as timeliness is important in the preparation of printed matter and much of the value and utility and interest of the proceedings is lost or minimized by this deferred method of publication. The proceedings should be available as soon as possible for the benefit of the large number of members who find it impossible to attend the annual meetings. Already this organization is sufficiently large that the printed page must be relied upon to perform an important part in keeping the membership informed and as it grows in size this will become increasingly essential.

d. *A monthly check list of current legal literature.* One of the most important services which has been entirely neglected until recently is such as is provided by a current check list of legal printed matter. Without such a service, individual librarians must indulge in the tedious task of keeping in touch with the sources of all printed matter having a bearing on legal problems. Any one associated with a library which is attempting to perform this function knows that much time and patience is required in order to keep abreast of contemporary progress in this respect. Obviously this entire service could be more easily and efficiently performed by one central agency organized for this specific purpose. The complete information could then be distributed to all interested persons and institutions. The value of such a service has been demonstrated by several pioneer attempts to cover this field, the most notable of which are the Law Library News prepared by Mr. Fred E. Rosbrook, Librarian of the Appellate Division Law Library in Rochester, New York, and a second, the bibliographical section appearing in the New York University Law Quarterly Review, under the direction of Mr. Harry J. Freeman. A third publication of this same general character made its appearance in September, 1931, with the issue of the first number of the Law Book Review Digest published by Mr. W. L. Friend, Jr., of Philadelphia. Partial check lists of current material may also be found in a number of other publications. Mention should also be made of Public Affairs Information Service which, although valuable, does not attempt fully to cover the legal field.

The bibliographical section in the New York University Law Quarterly Review is the most comprehensive service of this kind yet undertaken and falls short of the real need only in that it appears at such infrequent intervals that much of its current utility is destroyed. This fact is no doubt fully appreciated by the editors who are, however, confronted by the editorial and financial problems involved in more frequent and independent publication.

It is too early to properly evaluate the Law Book Review Digest even if its publication is continued, although it has the obvious advantage of monthly publication but does not at present cover the field in a comprehensive manner. So far as Mr. Rosbrook's publication is concerned it should be stated that he has expressed a desire to discontinue it as soon as this service is otherwise adequately provided.

Whether or not any of these undertakings will be developed so as to provide an adequate service cannot be determined at present. Needless to say, if any one does, the Association would be relieved of any responsibility in the matter. However, should it not be possible for the sponsors of any of these undertakings to carry them forward to a complete development, the Association

should interest itself in the problem and should sponsor such a publication either directly or in cooperation with one or more libraries or other institutions.

9. *The annual meetings.*

Obviously under an expanded program the Association would, as in the past, sponsor and manage the annual meetings of the members which are held in conjunction with the American Library Association. These meetings have been a success year after year, and under these circumstances it hardly seems necessary for this Committee to make further comment, other than to state that they should and could be made increasingly valuable.

One word, however, should be said with respect to such an expanded program as is here being discussed. If a minimum staff of permanent officers became an integral part of the Association it would be possible for such officer or officers to arrange and conduct the routine business incidental to annual meetings in a more efficient manner than is the case with voluntary and constantly changing officers. Routine of this kind should not be placed upon the shoulders of voluntary officials. Repeated experience makes it a less difficult problem for a permanent staff.

10. *The Association as an agency to foster the improvement of the law library profession by all other appropriate methods.*

This Committee does not intend to even suggest that all possible future activities for the Association have been outlined above. Some important and useful undertakings have been pointed out but others will no doubt present themselves from time to time and there is no thought of circumscribing the future development of the Association. All other appropriate methods should be used as and when they furnish opportunities to improve the service rendered by the law library profession.

On the other hand some members may be inclined to feel that the proposed program involves a "dangerous" centralization which may be destructive of individual initiative and diversified experimentation. Such a result is certainly not embraced within the terms of these recommendations when properly understood. The entire Association activities will, as at present, depend upon the voluntary cooperation of the members of the law library profession in collaboration with such allied organizations as may take part in the solution of common problems. No coercion is intended and none is necessary. The inevitable increasing complexity and importance of the law library field merely calls for additional cooperation for the solution of general problems and for the institution of services needed by all.

III. EXECUTION OF THE PROGRAM

1. *General recommendations.*

It is obvious that the adoption and execution of the foregoing program will require changes in organization and procedure. The Committee has given serious thought to the problems involved and is of the opinion that a gradual and orderly development will bring about many of the required changes. It, therefore, specifically recommends that the matter of details in general be en-

trusted to the officers and executive committee under their regular powers as provided in the Constitution. In this manner specific problems can be met and solved as they arise.

However, the Committee is convinced that certain definite changes should be made as soon as this is feasible and it therefore submits them for special consideration. They are as follows:

2. *Special recommendations.*

a. Permanent headquarters. As the Association is national in character, it should have permanent headquarters, accessible to the membership and in close proximity to one of the larger law libraries, in order that its facilities may be available for ready reference. While a central location, geographically speaking, is desirable, attention is called to the fact that, as most of the business of the Association is carried on by correspondence, other factors may be of greater importance. It should also be remembered that as the annual meetings are held in different cities in conjunction with the meetings of the American Library Association, the location of the headquarters is relatively immaterial in this respect.

While the establishment of permanent national headquarters is important the selection of a location depends in part upon the determination of other matters discussed below, all of which must be considered together. The Committee wishes, however, to state that in its opinion satisfactory headquarters can be procured for a nominal sum and perhaps without any cost whatsoever.

b. Incorporation. Opinion appears to be almost unanimous in favor of the incorporation of the Association on the ground that as activities expand it will act as a protection to the members and will establish a formal organization competent to receive and administer gifts and other financial assistance. Incorporation will also add to the prestige of the Association. Such investigations as the Committee has made indicate that incorporation may be simply effected in several jurisdictions and for a nominal charge.

As the selection of a suitable jurisdiction in which to incorporate should be predicated upon the selection of a location for permanent headquarters, as well as upon a further study of the problems involved, the Committee recommends that a final decision as to the place of incorporation be deferred until such determinations are made. It, however, recommends the immediate adoption of an amendment to the constitution, permitting the Association to incorporate upon a vote of the members to that effect. (For text of proposed amendment see Appendix A, page 20.)

c. Staff. The question of the kind and the extent of the staff required to carry on such a program as is recommended is the central one as without persistent effort little or nothing will be accomplished. There is no question but that the officers and members have in the past, and will in the future, contribute generously to the work of the Association but its growing activities not only call for a higher degree of coordination of effort but require an unmistakable continuity in its ordinary activities. There is also a great need for an aggressive policy in various directions requiring time and effort not at the disposal of the voluntary officers. In fact they are invariably preoccupied with their duties as librarians and should not be expected to carry the ordinary program of the Association. They can be far more useful in other ways.

For this reason it seems clear that the Association should employ at least one full time staff member to serve as Executive Secretary of the Association. Acting under the direction of the President and Executive Committee, he could advance the work of the Association in many directions as he would have no conflicting interests to interfere with his work. Experience with its problems would add to his value year by year and it would be his specific duty to see that all constructive activities were carried through to a satisfactory conclusion. It is not intended that his work should supercede that of the officers or members. His task would be that of encouraging and assisting all voluntary work and augmenting it only where necessary.

d. Ways and Means. A canvass of the sources of such additional revenue as will be necessary to carry out the program reveals several possibilities in addition to that provided by increasing the membership. Obviously every effort should be made to bring in new members. The following additional sources are specifically recommended:

(1) *Regular Memberships.* It is recommended that the regular membership dues be fixed at \$5.00 per year, regardless of whether the member be a head librarian or an assistant. The Committee believes that this slight increase will not place an undue burden upon the individual members and will nevertheless somewhat increase the revenue of the Association. An adjustment of the fee in this manner will make it correspond with the charge made for institutional memberships under the plan proposed in the following section.

(2) *Institutional Membership.* An institutional membership should be added to supplement the individual membership, but not to act as a substitute for it, except with respect to such libraries as subscribe as institutional members. It is recommended that this membership provide for a graduated annual fee determined upon the following basis: A minimum annual fee of \$10.00 for libraries having one or two full time members on their staffs and thereafter a fee graduated in steps of \$5.00 based upon the number of full time employees on the staff of each library. To illustrate, the fee proposed will be \$10.00 for all libraries whose staffs consist of one or two full time members; \$15.00 where the staff consists of three; \$20.00 where it consists of four, and so on up to the sum of \$40.00 for all libraries having eight or more full time members on their staffs. Where a library subscribes as an institutional member under the above provisions, every full time employee of the library will automatically become a member of the Association. (The institutional membership will of course be voluntary. Persons representing libraries which are not institutional members will be eligible to membership as at present.)

In order to protect the smaller libraries against any possible domination by the larger ones, regardless of their greater financial support, a suggested amendment to the constitution will provide for voting by individual members as at present, except that twenty-five per cent of those present may at any time call for a vote by libraries on any specific motion. It should also be noted that this rule will, for all ordinary business, keep the administration of the Association on an individual basis as it undoubtedly should be. (For text of the proposed amendments relating to the institutional membership and method of voting see Appendix A, pages 19, 20 and 21.)

(3) *Associate memberships.* The Committee also recommends that the

annual associate membership fee to raised to \$20.00 on the ground that as persons and institutions eligible for such membership usually have a special interest in the development of the Association, they will be willing to contribute such a sum to its support. While the revenue cannot perhaps be greatly augmented from this source, it is one that should not be overlooked. All reputable book dealers and publishers should be eligible and it does not seem unreasonable or inappropriate to invite them to join the Association on this basis. It should be possible to substantially increase the number of these memberships from the groups above mentioned as well as by including all other interested persons. (For text of proposed amendments relating to associate members see Appendix A, page 21.)

(4) *Advertising in Journal.* Serious thought should be given to the advisability of permitting legitimate advertising in the Law Library Journal. With an increase in circulation this will become a more valuable possible asset. The adoption of such a policy would be consistent with the practice of many similar related organizations, as for example, the American Bar Association.

(5) *Outside Financial Assistance.* The three sections above have indicated ways in which the revenue of the Association can be increased by resorting to resources within the law library group itself. Particular emphasis has been placed upon these because the Committee is convinced that an increase in revenue can and should be so effected. However, it recognizes the fact that some of the specific projects included in the program will involve expenditures which can in all probability not be met in this manner. As for these, special arrangements will no doubt have to be made. While no attempt has been made to secure outside assistance for any of these projects, the Committee believes that funds for particular projects can in the future be obtained, provided the Association strengthens itself in the various ways that are being suggested. It wishes to call attention to the fact that vast sums are being disbursed by numerous foundations for projects in many fields. These funds are invariably entrusted to institutions that have demonstrated stability of organization and a capacity to produce results of lasting value. Hence, a strengthening of the Association from its own resources appears to be a first step in the development of a program which should inevitably lead to this second step—outside financial support for particular undertakings.

3. *An immediate transitional program.*

Realizing that the execution of the above program will require a considerable period of time, and knowing that progress must be made step by step, the Committee wishes to emphasize certain of the changes recommended, with a view to urging their immediate adoption in order that a substantial beginning may be made and a transitional program inaugurated such as will gradually expand in the manner suggested. The measures specifically proposed are as follows:

a. The adoption of this report and the general program set forth, as a suggestive guide for the future activities and expansion of the Association, it being understood that each specific recommendation is to be put into effect when and as convenient and appropriate, and it being further understood that such

action is in no way intended to preclude the future activities of the Association in directions other than those stated.

b. The adoption of all of the proposed amendments to the constitution and to the by-laws in order that progressive steps may be freely taken as required. (For text of proposed amendments see Appendix A, page 19.)

c. The vigorous development of such financial resources as lie within the membership of the law library profession itself by making every reasonable effort to increase the membership whether on an individual, institutional or associate basis.

d. The adoption of general instructions to the President and Executive Committee authorizing them to proceed with the development and expansion of the Association as provided in this report, either directly or through the appointment of committees, or otherwise, subject to the limitations imposed by the constitution, by the financial resources of the Association and by sound administrative policy.

e. The appointment of an Executive Secretary for the fiscal year 1932-33 on a part time salary basis, to take charge of the activities of the Association, subject to the direction of the President and Executive Committee, it being understood that an Executive Secretary will be appointed on a full time basis when sufficient funds are available.

IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion the Committee wishes to state that it has freely called upon the officers and other members for assistance and advice in connection with the preparation of this report, in order that its study of the problems involved might thereby be broadened. For much valuable assistance generously given it wishes to express this public appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

GILSON G. GLASIER
FREDERICK C. HICKS
JOHN T. VANCE
WM. R. ROALFE, *Chairman*

Dated: April, 1932

APPENDIX A

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

CONSTITUTION

*Section 3**Present provision:*

Section 3. There shall be four classes of membership—regular, associate, life and honorary.

Proposed amendment:

Section 3. There shall be five classes of membership—regular, associate, life, honorary and institutional.

*Section 4**Present provision:*

Section 4. Any person officially connected with a law library, state library or with a general library having a separately maintained law section, may become a regular member upon payment of the annual dues.

Proposed amendment:

Section 4. (a) Any person officially connected with a law library, state library, or with a general library having a separately maintained law section, may become a regular member upon payment of the annual dues.

(b) Any law library, state library or general library having a separately maintained law section, may become an institutional member upon the payment of such dues as are provided in the by-laws for institutional members. All full time regularly employed members of the staff of an institutional member shall be entitled to membership in the Association without the payment of additional dues, provided, however, that not more than ten copies of the Journal shall be distributed to members representing any one institutional member.

*Section 8**Present provision:*

Section 8. In all matters of business each regular member shall be entitled to one vote.

Proposed amendment:

Section 8. In all matters of business each regular member shall be entitled to one vote provided, however, that any regular member may, at any time, call for a vote by libraries on any particular issue. If one-fourth of those present are in favor of such a vote it shall be so taken.

*Section 9**Present provision:*

Section 9. The officers shall consist of a president, a vice-president, a second vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer, all of whom shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, and serve until their successors are appointed.

Proposed amendment:

Section 9. The officers shall consist of a president, a first vice-president, a second vice-president and an executive secretary who shall also act as treasurer, all of whom shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting and shall serve until their successors are appointed. The executive secretary shall receive such compensation as the Association shall provide.

NEW SECTION

Section 17

Section 17. The Association by affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members present at any session of an annual meeting, may determine to make application to become a corporation without shares of stock under the general laws, or by special charter, of any state or of the United States or of the District of Columbia, and in case of such determination, the Association by such vote may authorize the President and the Executive Committee to have done all acts necessary and appropriate to accomplish such incorporation, and when it shall be accomplished, to transfer all of the Association's property interests to such corporation.

BY-LAWS

*Section 1**Present Provision:*

Section 1. The annual dues of regular and associate members, except library assistants, shall be \$3.00, and each member shall receive the Law Library Journal as a part of said membership. The year for dues shall begin on July 1st in each and every year. In billing annual dues to regular and associate members, except library assistants, the Treasurer shall, however, send a bill making it optional with the member whether he shall pay \$3.00 or \$5.00 for the year. The dues of library assistants shall be \$2.00 per year.

Proposed amendment:

Section 1. (a) The annual dues of regular members shall be \$5.00 and each member shall receive the Law Library Journal as a part of said membership. The year for dues shall begin on July 1st in each and every year.

(b) The annual dues of associate members shall be \$20.00 per year.

(c) The annual dues of institutional members shall be based upon the

number of full time persons employed by such institutional members according to the following scale:

- (1) Libraries having one or two full time persons in their employ shall pay \$10.00 per year.
- (2) Libraries having more than two full time persons in their employ shall pay annual dues at the rate of \$5.00 for each such person on their staffs, provided, however, that no library shall be required to pay dues in excess of \$40.00 per year in order to enjoy the full privileges of an institutional member.

APPENDIX B

LIBRARIES SUPPORTING THE INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP PLAN

Each of the libraries listed below has endorsed the recommendations of the Committee to the extent of offering to become an institutional member if the addition of such a membership is approved by the Association. It should, however, be understood that such a commitment does not qualify the rights of the representatives of such libraries to enter into a free discussion of the various specific provisions of the report when it is presented to the membership for consideration and adoption.

Attention is called to the fact that members representing many other libraries have approved the plan in general terms but have not as yet been able to commit their respective libraries as prospective institutional members because this matter had to be referred to a library committee or some other administrative authority for final determination.

Albany Law School Library. Ralph E. Rogers, Librarian.

Appellate Division Law Library, Rochester, N. Y. Fred E. Rosbrook, Librarian.

Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Franklin O. Poole, Librarian.

Biddle Law Library, University of Pennsylvania. Layton B. Register, Librarian.

Cleveland Law Library Association. E. A. Feazel, Librarian.

Duke University Law Library. Wm. R. Roalfe, Librarian.

Elbert H. Gary Library of Law, Northwestern University. F. B. Crossley, Librarian.

George Washington University Law Library. Helen Newman, Librarian.

Harvard University Law Library. Eldon R. James, Librarian.

Indiana University Law Library. Jean Ashman, Librarian.

Oregon Supreme Court Library. Edward N. Gillingham, Librarian.

Stanford University Law Library. James E. Brenner, Librarian.

University of Kansas Library. C. M. Baker, Director.

University of Michigan Law Library. Hobart R. Coffey, Librarian.

University of Southern California Law Library. Elizabeth A. Cupp, Librarian.

University of Washington Law Library. Arthur S. Beardsley, Librarian.
University of Wyoming Library. Mary E. Marks, Librarian.
Vermont State Library. Harrison J. Conant, Librarian.
Western Reserve University Law Library. Mildred Dager, Librarian.
Yale University Law Library. Frederick C. Hicks, Librarian.

Chairman Feazel: The subject of this report is now open for discussion. This is a matter that is probably of greater importance to the Association than anything else that has ever been before it, certainly since the early days of the Association, when we were considering the matter of starting the Index to Legal Periodicals.

The story has been going around concerning the youthful and energetic President of Chicago University. You all know that when he went to that institution he had some radical innovations to suggest and he called a meeting to place the matter before not only the authorities of the University, but the undergraduates. According to the story which I heard, he placed his wife, who looked very much like any other co-ed, in the audience to get the reactions of some of those near her.

He presented his program, which seemed rather radical to a good many, and after the close of the meeting Mrs. Hutchins engaged herself in conversation with a young man sitting next to her and asked him what he thought of the plan. "Well," he said, "I don't think very much of the plan, and I think it was presented in the worst possible manner it could have been presented."

She said to the young man, "Do you know who I am?"

He said, "No, I do not."

She said, "I am Mrs. Hutchins."

He looked at her and said, "Do you know who I am?"

She said, "I do not."

"Well, thank God for that," he said.

There is no Mrs. Hutchins seated in the audience. You are not going to get into trouble by expressing your opinion, and I suggest that you go to it. I think the recommendations of the committee are so numerous that it might take too long and be too tiresome to take them up individually, severally, so I am going to ask you to consider the report as a whole and, of course, devote yourself to any particular part of it that you wish to have considered.

Mr. Mettee: There are two things there that might be taken up at this meeting, the question of institutional membership and the question of the publication of the Law Library Journal. I have always advocated the immediate publication of the proceedings after the meetings, so that the reader would know the actual phraseology used immediately instead of six or nine months afterward. The question of institutional membership, of course, must be referred to the members.

Chairman Feazel: There are a number of amendments that would have to be adopted to put this plan into operation, and as I understand our Constitution, the earliest time at which they could be suggested would be at some business session of this Association, and they could not be acted upon until next year. Is that right, Madam President?

Miss Parma: That is my understanding.

Chairman Feazel: I know that there are some who have decided just as to the wisdom or lack of wisdom of this program. Let us hear from you.

Miss Moylan: It seems to me that a great deal depends on our financial situation and I wonder if the members have any idea what our total annual income is or what it would likely be if we had this proposed institutional membership. It seems that since so much would depend on our having money the members should have some idea of the amount that would become available if the proposed plan were adopted.

Secretary Mills: There are 218 regular members.

Miss Moylan: That would include individual members?

Secretary Mills: Yes. Of course, each of those does not represent a single institution, because some institutions have several members. We would have to count the institutions.

Chairman Feazel: In other words, all of the income from institutional memberships could not be reckoned as an addition to our income, because, while the institutions are paying for the membership of those employed in the institutions the individual members cease to pay, and I suppose in the case of the New York Bar Association and perhaps Yale University Law School that the \$40 they pay would not be any more than we are getting from the individual members of those institutions. It would undoubtedly increase our revenue to some extent.

I am sorry that Mr. Roalfe is not here. He could give us some idea of what that increase might be.

Mr. Small: Does he give the maximum and minimum number?

Mr. Coffey: Yes, he does.

Chairman Feazel: Every institutional member pays a minimum of \$10, and then the fee increases at the rate of \$5 for each full-time employee of that institution until it reaches \$40. That is the maximum fee.

Miss Parma: Were you under the impression that if an institution took out institutional membership Mr. Roalfe would not expect individual memberships also?

Chairman Feazel: It provides that every employee of an institutional member shall be a member, and that the individual need not continue in membership.

Miss Parma: I have a letter here from Mr. Rosbrook which may tell us a little bit about it.

Miss Parma read a communication from Mr. Fred E. Rosbrook.

Miss Parma: I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to attend the meeting at New Orleans.

In a general way, I am in favor of Mr. Roalfe's plan, but I am at a loss to understand where the money is coming from year after year to keep it up. I doubt whether fifty libraries can be found in the United States that would be willing to pay out \$25 a year to sustain the Association.

I hope that if we go so far as to employ an executive secretary, one of his principal duties will be to publish a *monthly* magazine which will combine the Law Library Journal, the Index to Legal Periodicals and the Law Library News. Such a magazine should be arranged so that the periodical index could be cumulated every three months. I would favor a charge for such a magazine

that would make it self-supporting. This library will pay as much as \$40 a year for such a publication. Why not? We are, many of us, paying that much and more for various "services" that are not used half as much. I know of libraries that are paying much more for citators that they seldom use.

I favor paying more for specific publications and less for Association dues. It would be easier to get the approval of trustees.

If we have a monthly magazine it should be promptly printed so that the items would be fresh, not stale. Any item that was in the editor's hands five days before publication should appear.

If we have such a magazine we would not need to subscribe to other legal periodical indexes.

I hope that I may be able to attend the meeting next year if it happens to be held a little nearer home.

Mr. Clarence F. Allen: It seems to me that that is a good suggestion. It would be easier for us, at least, to handle it on a subscription basis, and I wonder how it would be for some of the other libraries. Isn't it necessary to find out from the libraries what they could do and whether to put in the institutional or subscription basis? It would save us a little explaining, and so on, if it were on a subscription basis.

Mr. Mettee: A library is entitled to some information. A library should expect to pay for that information, and the service of a Law Library Journal can be had at \$10 a year.

Dr. Godard: Of course, it is said that first you must be true to yourself; then it follows fairly well that you will be true to others. I have gone over the report very carefully. It is ideal, if we were only fixed in an ideal condition. We could become a brother or sister in another organization, or perhaps a child, and accomplish what we have in mind, it seems to me, with a great deal less expense and less danger, and if you will permit me, I should like to read a part of a letter that I wrote to somebody who asked me what my reaction was. I am going to give it to you just as I gave it to him, because I honestly believe it, and honest differences are all right.

"It seems to me, the more I have been able to think it over (speaking of this plan), if one individual is to lead and conduct the work of the Association along the present and extended lines he would have to have the strength of a Samson, he would have to have the wisdom of a Solomon, and the Association would have to have the wealth of a Croesus," especially in these days, with stocks marked down, "and so far as my acquaintance and observation go, we have no Samsons, we have no Solomons, and we have no Croesus."

"It seems to me, judging from my point of view and all I can learn, and with the present time of deep and far-extending, far-permeating depression and uncertain suspicion, that it is no time to change horses in the middle of the stream. I can imagine no better arrangement for the compiling, editing, and publication of that material than we now have through the Harvard Law School under the editorial direction of Professor James and the publication through the H. W. Wilson Company. Neither can I imagine the smaller libraries and, for that matter, some of the larger libraries, being able to increase their subscriptions and contributions to an Association in the amounts that are proposed in the plan."

"As one of the objects of the American Association of Law Libraries, as I have always understood it, is to be of the greatest assistance possible to as large a number of law libraries as possible, we should do nothing which would have a tendency to make any such law librarian or law library feel that he is unable to be an active and full-fledged part of the American Association of Law Libraries of which they are actually a part—either active, inactive, or potential."

"Again, I can not but feel that our country is overridden with bureaucracy. We are getting altogether too much dependent upon a bureau rather than upon the whole people or an association, with the result, in the case where the bureau is composed of one, that we are made dependent upon the health, strength, common sense and faithfulness to duty of one or a very few individuals. Moreover, whether the bureau or headquarters is functioning or not, when once we have launched our ship under such sailing directions, we have established an overhead charge which is like the interest on a mortgage. It will work Sundays and holidays, during sickness as well as in health."

"I hesitate, therefore, so far as my own point of view and judgment are concerned, to look upon the proposed plan with any degree of confidence, although the intentions may be all right."

"This statement is the first committing to paper that I have made of these bubblings up in my mind, and therefore I will be pleased to receive, at your early convenience, your reaction upon what I have tried to state, and what I have stated is only part of what I feel."

Mr. Small: Mr. Chairman: At the time of the organization of this association we organized for the purpose of cooperativeness and usefulness, helpfulness, among the librarians and libraries throughout the country, whether they were state, county, Bar, or what-not, for the benefit of all. Before the organization of this association each one had a little individual library of his own without any contact, association, or assistance from any other. We have all had that experience. Now our institution is prompt in cooperating in every respect. We have an institution which means much to the libraries of this country, and if we have done nothing more than to establish the Index to Legal Periodicals we have accomplished much. But beside that, there are many other things.

So far as Mr. Roalfe's report is concerned, I will say that he has outlined a broad, comprehensive plan. Like Mr. Godard, I think he has covered a little too much territory for us to undertake at the present time. There are good suggestions there. I do not think we ought to set the report aside or lay it upon the table. It should have our consideration. Some of the things I do not think are practical just now. There are some that I think are practical.

One thing that I have uppermost in my mind is the continuance and the enlargement and betterment of our Index and the Law Library Journal. I think we should enlarge the Journal portion. Our Index is effective. It will be more so when we can make a cumulative volume more often, but the Journal itself, in publishing our proceedings, is practically a failure. Some of last year's proceedings are still unpublished. We are having an annual session today. Part of the proceedings of last year are still in the hands of the editor. Let's do something about that, if possible. Refer it to the Committee on Periodicals, to possibly make some arrangement whereby our proceedings may be made useful to the association, to the members who were present and to those who are anxious to

know what we have done. Up to the present time we can not tell what were, and we do not have all of our proceedings of last year.

After the proceedings of last year are published, some time during this year, we will have a portion of the proceedings of this year's meeting.

Let's refer this portion of the Law Library Journal to the Committee on Periodicals. I think it should be made more effective. This is a suggestion that I think is very practical and timely and I hope we will take action this year to remedy that one thing, at least. The others, I think, will have to be deferred until some other time and either be referred to our Executive Committee or to a special committee to have this report printed or mimeographed and sent out to the different members of this association for due consideration next year. It is so exhaustive that we can not comprehend some of these things. It is impossible for us to do justice to that report now.

Let us just take one or two things wherein we know we can better the conditions and then refer the balance to a special committee or to the Executive Committee to take up and have it in the hands of the members of the association during the year for consideration.

Mr. Mettee: I think that is a good idea. So far as the money is concerned, I do not think we should go back home afraid to ask for any money. No one comes into our library expecting to get everything for nothing. We have to speak up to protect ourselves. We might consider, for instance, that the \$3 or \$5 dues should be considered an ordinary amount of dues to defray expenses.

The Journal could be printed in a separate form and expedited. We can start on the Journal. We are entitled to service. We could say that that is a separate and distinct feature. The members of the Bar are not interested in the journal, but librarians are. They are expected to know and are expected to find out, and they, in their hearts, expect to pay a reasonable amount for the service rendered. I would publish it as quickly as I could and charge at least \$5 for it.

Mr. Small: Well, Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as this is an informal meeting, I am very glad Mr. Mettee has brought up this question of the expense. If it is necessary to increase the expense, let's do it, but let's have something that will be useful and that will give us the greatest service that can be had in that particular line. I think that is one of the greatest services this association can render to the law librarians of the United States.

Chairman Feazel: It seems to me that we will almost be compelled to do that and get the Journal out with enough frequency so that we can take up the service that Mr. Rosbrook has been rendering us these last few years. Last time he announced that he was through and then, at the urgent request of many librarians, he decided he would continue, but he stated that he would continue only until this association had an opportunity to decide to take over the service he has been rendering to the members through the Law Library News. It seems to me that we are almost compelled to take over that work if Mr. Rosbrook insists upon discontinuing it.

Mr. F. O. Poole: Do I understand that there is a proposition to separate the Law Library Journal from the Index?

Chairman Feazel: That is the suggestion made in the report; to make the data on current material valuable to the members, you will have to separate the Journal from the Index in order to publish the Journal more frequently, be-

cause if you get the Journal out only four times a year it is not going to furnish the service that the members want.

Mr. Poole: That is true. I am wondering whether \$5 a year would be adequate for that. It may be, but I would be inclined to doubt that.

Mr. Small: Raise the subscription price.

Mr. Poole: I doubt whether \$5 a year will be adequate.

Chairman Feazel: We are not getting anything for it now.

Mr. Poole: It may be all right. I should like to see a resolution something like this adopted: first, that the committee be continued. That is the first thing. Then, the report should be referred back to them with these specific suggestions with regard to the Rosbrook service and the more frequent publication of the Journal, and then that the matter be made a special order of business for our next annual meeting—the whole matter—so that it will not be dropped.

It seems to me that the suggestions of this committee are too valuable to be treated in a manner such as would be involved in filing a resolution.

Chairman Feazel: It seems to me that the proper thing to do would be to have somebody offer the amendments suggested here. That will automatically bring the matter up again at the next meeting, when those amendments will come up for action.

Dr. Godard: Does Mr. Poole make his suggestion as a motion? If he does, I should like to second it.

Mr. Small: I think it is out of place in an informal round table.

Chairman Feazel: I will give way to the President any time we want to resume business.

Miss Parma: I think it would be well to talk it out.

Mr. Mettee: Let us suppose that this committee comes to the conclusion that the conversations here are correct. Will there not be some way to report to the Executive Committee in order to set the necessary machinery in motion?

Miss Parma: I was wondering whether we should not refer some of these suggestions back to the Committee on the Index and Journal, because it seems to me they are greatly involved in it. I was wondering if there would be very much difference in the cost, for instance, if we got the reports out all at one time. There probably would not be any difference in that cost, but if you are going to establish the other service it will have to go out on a monthly basis, and that would mean that you would have to get out some number every month. Outside of the books and lists I do not think the Law Library Journal has ever turned anybody down on a paper.

Mr. Poole: I never heard of such a thing. If you are going to run it on a monthly basis I am wondering how much you would have to publish. I wonder, if people could get the bibliographies on the different states, whether those could be published.

Chairman Feazel: I think what the speakers had in mind was the list of current books.

Miss Parma: That would give us only a small number, wouldn't it?

Chairman Feazel: It might be a small number but a very useful number.

Miss Parma: I am not decrying its usefulness, because we use the Rosbrook list all the time, but I was just wondering how much the question of cost entered into it and whether something else ought to be incorporated into that list.

Mr. Poole: It should be borne in mind that the editing of the Index is one thing and the editing of the Journal is quite another. The latter has been understood to be under the jurisdiction of the Secretary-Treasurer who, I presume, acts for the Executive Committee. That is a mere matter of information.

Miss Parma: You think your committee would not be involved at all in this thing?

Mr. Poole: I do not see why we should be, except for a matter of expense.

Miss Parma: Only the editorial work is done by the Secretary. So far as the managerial end is concerned, it comes back to your committee when payment of bills is involved.

Mr. Poole: I presume that we have to look out for the cost. As to what goes into the Journal, that is a matter for the Secretary-Treasurer, who, I presume, acts for the Executive Committee.

Chairman Feazel: It will have to be borne in mind, too, that an improved and enlarged Journal will mean more work for the editor of that Journal. The information that Mr. Rosbrook publishes in the Law Library News comes from I do not know how many sources all over the United States. Somebody would have to collate that if we take over that work.

Mr. Poole: May I ask this, as a matter of information: Is Mr. Rosbrook worried about the costs of his service or is he worried about the work entailed? Just what is the trouble?

Mr. Small: I do not think he wants to bother with it any more. It is too much trouble.

Mr. Mettee: He is working on briefs and things of that kind. There is more money in them.

Mr. Poole: All of which brings us back to the question of costs.

Miss Parma: According to Mr. Rosbrook his library would be willing to pay \$40 a year for an improved Law Library Journal, Law Library News and the Index.

Miss Moylan: I wonder if we could get out a volume of the annual proceedings this year and monthly numbers of Mr. Rosbrook's material until some different plan could be developed. Part of the difficulty seems to be that the proceedings do not come out soon enough. That would solve at least that part of it. You still have the expense and the problem of editing the list.

My main idea was to get the proceedings out in one number, right away.

Mr. Poole: That is all right. It would not cost the association any more to do it in one number than in four numbers.

Miss Moylan: Then we should consider the suggestion of Miss Parma that we might not have enough material to fill a monthly number, but if we compromised this one year on continuation of Mr. Rosbrook's list and did not try to have the articles, we could do it.

Mr. Poole: In other words, publish a supplement to the Law Library Journal and perhaps charge a little extra for it.

Mr. Small: We are paying somebody for it now.

Mr. Poole: It is a ridiculously low amount.

Miss Moylan: We use it only for checking purposes. I do not see that there is any point in keeping it, so I do not see why mimeographing isn't just

as useful as a printed form. It isn't indexed anyway, so there would not be any permanent value to it.

Mr. Poole: It is an exceedingly valuable thing at the time.

Mr. Small: It depends altogether on how much you get.

Chairman Feazel: Mr. Coffey, you outlined this for the committee. You must have some personal convictions on the matter.

Mr. Coffey: On this particular point, it seems to me that if we can publish the Law Library Journal monthly and include in it additional articles and this check list that Mr. Rosbrook wants to give up, and perhaps enlarge on that check list by doing something of the sort Mr. Friend started to do in Philadelphia, I do not think we would have a great deal of difficulty in charging enough to take care of the total cost.

Does anybody know how many subscribers Mr. Rosbrook had? Wasn't it 200, or 150, or something like that?

Mr. Allen: I think it was 150.

Mr. Coffey: At \$1.50 you can figure it out for yourself.

Mr. Friend sold fifty-two subscriptions at \$15 apiece. Evidently there were fifty-two libraries in the country willing to pay him \$15 a year for the service he was attempting to offer. It wasn't worth much, but some libraries thought it was worth \$15.

It does seem to me that we ought to be able to raise the money for a subscription. Somebody will have to pay for doing the work Mr. Rosbrook has been doing for nothing. I suppose it would not be done by the same group that prepares the Index, but if it is, we ought to aim to pay a larger part of the salary of that worker.

Chairman Feazel: Is there anything else?

Mr. Small: Just one word before we adjourn. As I was sitting here, thinking how we 'as brothers and sisters can sit and talk informally together, I remembered how in times past we had so much formality. If there was anything we wanted from another person we had to ask formally for it. We had to say, "Honorable Franklin Poole, Librarian, Association of the Bar, New York, New York." We have done away with all that. We are friends and we are comrades together in a great service. Now, instead of "Honorable Franklin Poole," it is "Dear Franklin, send me this and send it quick," and I get it. The same with Mettee, with Miss Ryan, and with all the rest. I think we are accomplishing a great deal in the friendship and service that has grown amongst the librarians, and even the acquaintances we have. I know we get great service from the librarians in our Legislative Reference Bureau in filling out our sets. If there is anything we lack, we write and get it.

I think our getting together like this is worth a whole lot, to say nothing about the service that we get from the Index and the Journal.

President Parma resumed the Chair.

Mr. Poole: Now, Madam President, if it is in order I should like to get my resolution before the house.

President Parma: Will you offer the resolution?

Mr. Poole: First, that the committee be continued, that the report be re-

ferred back to them, and that the report be made a special order of business at the next annual meeting.

Mr. Small: I do not think you have gone quite far enough in that motion. I think this should be referred to them in cooperation with the Executive Committee, so that we will know where we are going and when we get there. I think there should be copies of this plan typewritten or mimeographed.

Mr. Poole: It will be printed in the proceedings.

Mr. Small: I think you ought to have it in cooperation with the Executive Committee, because they will have to look at the financial side, the matter of operating expense, and so on.

I will amend the motion to the effect that this committee be continued and that they act in cooperation with the Executive Committee, and that it shall be a special order for next year.

Mr. Poole: I will accept the amendment.

The motion was seconded, voted upon, and carried.

The meeting adjourned at five o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION

APRIL 28, 1932

The Joint Session of the American Association of Law Libraries and the National Association of State Libraries, held at the Monteleone Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, convened at nine forty-five o'clock, Miss Rosamond Parma, President of the American Association of Law Libraries, presiding.

Chairman Parma: It has been the custom for some years to have a joint meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries and the National Association of State Libraries, which has been a very pleasant feature, I believe, for both associations. This year we have on the program members of both associations and also a talk by one of the women professors of law at Louisiana State University.

The first speaker on the program will be Miss Grace Sherwood of Rhode Island. I hardly think Miss Sherwood needs an introduction. You have seen how she presided so charmingly over the first session. Unlike most librarians she has, in addition to her vocation of Director of Legislative Reference in Rhode Island, an avocation. She writes plays and produces those plays, and this morning she is going to speak to us on "Drama in Libraries." We expect to be entertained this morning.

Miss Grace Sherwood read her prepared manuscript.*

Chairman Parma: I think that was marvelous.

The next speaker on our program is Miss Ella May Thornton, the State

* Miss Sherwood's paper will be printed in the Christmas number of *The Bulletin of the American Library Association*.

Librarian of the Georgia State Library. Miss Thornton is not only State Librarian, but a lecturer in the Emory Library School. What makes her of special interest to us is not only her topic, "Legal Literature of Georgia," but I think she is doubly interesting to the members of the American Association of Law Libraries because she is an Honorary Member of the Georgia Bar Association, an unusual distinction. It gives me great pleasure to introduce Miss Thornton, of Georgia.

Miss Ella May Thornton: As I faced this audience I came very near addressing you as we were addressed in our journeys on Tuesday. You remember the delightful Mrs. Field, who addressed us, our group, at least, as "girls." But I shall be more circumspect and say, "Ladies and Gentlemen." I very much appreciate the introduction of our presiding officer. I hope I am not fatuously or unduly proud of the connections, but I do value them very much.

Miss Thornton continued by reading her prepared manuscript.

Miss Ella May Thornton (The Legal Literature of Georgia): A struggle, then several hundred years old, between the Spanish and the English along the South Atlantic coast of America was brought to an end by the Battle of Bloody Marsh on St. Simons Island, Georgia, July 7, 1742, with General Oglethorpe, victorious.

Thus, the territory comprising Georgia became indisputably English and the spirit, purposes and forms of laws, together with the manner and way of law-making, then existing in the kingdom of George II, adapted as need be, to our colonial conditions, were transplanted and took root in that far-off province in America.

The Act of February 25, 1784 revived and made binding all laws in force May 14, 1776, not repugnant to the State Constitution and to the newly set-up government, and also reiterated the provisions of the Common Law of England and the Statute Laws thereof, reconcilable with the new order of things.

These circumstances give substance and point to my words today.

Comparing and combining entries from the Georgia sections of those two pioneer bibliographies, the Massachusetts Hand-List and Bowker's State Publications, and checking other sources, I believe the most practical service that I can perform is to submit, as I do herewith, lists which will constitute a Supplement to the Hand-List. With little variation from the well-considered plan of the Massachusetts compilation, therefore, I offer my entries.

The first division deals with the Legislative Acts and, in the particularly special case of Georgia, three law-making bodies functioned at various times. These were the Trustees of the Proprietary Colonial era, the King's Council, headed by the Governor, and the Assembly of the Royal regime and the General Assembly of the period of state-hood.

Only three Acts were passed by the Trustees during their twenty-one years of life, their control being usually exercised as officers of the Corporation. The trio were dated 1735; one prohibited commerce in and use of brandy, spirits and rum, while permitting ales, wines and beer (to make comment here would be too obvious); another banned the importation of negroes and their use as slaves.

Developing my subject further, I want to tell you something of the really

note-worthy and high professional accomplishments of the Georgia Bar which should bring widespread recognition and enduring prestige to the legal fraternity of my State.

I do not, however, want to find myself in the class with those, described by a writer recently in such a way as to constitute a high type of pest. He says, "This first to be this and first to do that is being overdone. Except for the first man to eat a live oyster, who else is important in history merely because he was the first to do or be something."

Though I might be considerably more expansive and tell you the exciting story of how disagreement over Watkins' Digest brought on a duel between the Governor and the compiler or give you some account of the State's first codification, the Penal Code of 1817, I have determined to confine my remarks to two topics. I shall discuss the contribution of Georgia, as a trail-blazer, to law reform in the simplification of pleading and her precedence as a successful experimenter in the codification of substantive common law and equity.

An amusing introduction which will illustrate its own point, but must not, of course, cause us to forget the seriousness of the subject, was written many years ago.

"One peculiarity of the common-law rule of pleading, claimed by its adherents to be a virtue, was its uniformity. To be sure, its uniformity reminds one of the man who said his wife had a remarkably even temper—always cross. For each kind of action there was a certain prescribed lie, or rather a class of prescribed lies, and all a party had to do to interpret any pleading was to recall the form of lie, or class of lies, prescribed for the particular case, and guess at the truth. For instance, to give an idea of the absurdity, let us suppose that the cause of action is a promissory note, and that the rule of pleading should dictate that the declaration in such cases should count upon an assault and battery; it is perfectly simple, one has only to remember that assault and battery means promissory note, and the thing is done. It was something like the science of mnemonics, by which all one had to do to remember any particular fact, or number of facts was to remember a certain other fact or number of facts, having no apparent connection with the principal fact, and, consequently, a great deal more difficult to be remembered. Those educated under the old practice, were so accustomed to lying, under the old system, that they found it difficult to state the facts under the new. They yearned for the old lies, labor-saving, though deceptive."

From the beginning of English law, special pleading, growing constantly more and more intricate, was the weapon used to outwit, to overthrow and to confound. The form in which the battle should be pitched has become a fetish. The issues and the rights of the persons seeking aid might even be kept forever from the attention of the court, if a sufficiently strategic, cunning and unscrupulous technic be employed in preliminary manoeuvring.

There was a general turning to a reform that would remove the cruel inequalities and injustices of the old order toward the middle of the 19th century among English speaking peoples.

But in 1797 Georgia's great Judiciary Act had become a part of the law. Who its author or authors were was a mystery as neither manuscript or printed copies of the legislative proceedings for that session survive. There are con-

jectures and surmises only. But, at all events, the General Assembly, a body of men, whose names, at least are known, are entitled to lasting fame for having recognized and appreciated the significance of the proposal put before them. They made it possible to write a great reform into our statutes, long before legislation, similar in content and purpose, in other states.

These are the words of that particular section of the Act, "That the mode of proceeding in all civil causes in the superior courts shall be by petition with process annexed; which petition shall contain the plaintiff's charge, complaint, allegation or demand, plainly, fully and distinctly set forth . . . no special plea, demurrer or rejoinder shall be admitted or allowed of . . . and no writ, petition, return, process, judgment or other proceeding in civil causes shall be abated, arrested, quashed or reversed for any defect or want of form. . . ."

And so came the first enactment in England or America that made it possible to approach a court without conforming to the inexorable rules of special pleading.

Further proof of the soundness of the reform, which became general in time, was given when New York adopted a Code of Procedure in 1848 which declared in Sec. 142: "The cause of action and matters of defense are to be stated in ordinary and concise language without repetition and in such manner as to enable a person of common understanding to know what is meant."

Shortly, thereafter, the law reformers of England who had really begotten the ideas which first saw life in America, turned from Coke and Littleton and wrote into her statutes the Common Law Procedure Act of 1852.

Too many scholarly and penetrating studies have been made by persons of great powers on the movement to codify the Common Law for it to be necessary for me to attempt to restate the case. I shall content myself, therefore, with a few comparative statements on the subject.

Jeremy Bentham, that man of startling genius, with his philosophies and pronouncements on the subject of legal codifications, had a profound influence on each side of the Atlantic and in both North and South in this country. From his teachings more than from any other source arose the impetus to state all law in a "set of codes whose words should be the sole rule of decision."

The New York Constitution of 1846 called for a general codification of the whole law. But the Commission of 1850 reported adversely upon so rendering the substantive law.

In New York, also in 1857, a Commission, successor to the Commissioners of the Code of the 1846 law, was *instructed* "to reduce the substantive law of the state to a systematic Code." Almost coincidentally in Georgia, in 1858, a commission was directed to make a compilation "to embrace the laws of Georgia whether derived from the Common Law, the Constitution of the State, the Decisions of the Supreme Court or the Statutes of England in force in the State."

The draft proposed by the Georgia Commissioners was enacted December 19, 1860 to be put into effect January 1, 1862. Actually, secession taking place in 1861 and all enterprises being slowed up by the war, it was not until during the year 1862 that the Code was in print and then only after twelve printers, called one after another into the service of the Confederacy, had had his part in its mechanical make-up. In the meantime, the effective date had been postponed to January 1, 1863.

The Georgia Code, therefore, had been in print and in regular use several years before the New York Commissioners submitted their compilation in 1865. Though accepted by the New York Legislature, the bill for its enactment was vetoed by the Governor and by several succeeding executives, in so far as the Civil and Political Sections were concerned, although the Penal Section became law in 1881.

Depending upon these facts, therefore, it becomes evident that the Georgia collaborators, and particularly he who prepared the Civil Section, T. R. R. Cobb, fulfilled a tremendous obligation. Relying upon their profound knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and resting, with confidence, upon their ability to master and to restate the complicated and intricate dicta of the law they produced an extraordinary work and soon saw it in successful operation.

In the execution, therefore, of the full command laid upon them, the Commissioners secured a place of absolute priority in completing an effort to embody the principles of the substantive common law and equity in the form of statutes, at the same time rendering the whole law, whatever its derivation into a single book. The Code of 1863 with its four divisions—Political, Civil, Practice and Penal—bears witness to the feat.

Shut off as she was from the outside world during the War and the subsequent years of reconstruction, Georgia won no recognition for the achievement. It is unlikely that Field, whose Code was submitted in New York in 1865 had ever heard of the Georgia instrument and it is undoubtedly true that the western codes were based upon the New York model.

Mr. C. M. Hepburn, and he is only one of several, makes the statement that, in adopting in 1865, the civil and penal codes, drafted by the New York Commissioners, "the territory of Dakota became the first English commonwealth to venture upon a codification of its substantive law."

The California Commission to Examine the Codes, in its Report, October 11, 1873 makes this comment: "We found the four Codes . . . furnishing a complete Code of laws, the first time, we believe, that such a result has been achieved by any portion of the Anglo-Saxon or British races."

It is far from my purpose to carp or to belittle such significant accomplishments, or to claim that Georgia was the fountain-head, but a loyal and patriotic daughter must be permitted to emphasize and underscore the assertion that both of these projects had been completed and the resulting legislation passed and put into effect in Georgia in 1863.

The record, too little known and seldom instanced, but cited here will stand for itself.

Thomas R. R. Cobb, one of the codifiers, was killed in Virginia in the Battle of Fredericksburg in December 1862, only a few days before the Code went into effect. But the other two, Judges Richard H. Clark and David Irwin, lived for a number of years, the former leaving a very complete written account of the making of the Code.

The Act for codifying had provided that the plan of the Alabama Code of statute law of 1852 be the guide, the inclusion of the common law being an additional feature. Dividing the work between themselves, each writer proceeded independently for the next two years in his own home town as they had their residences in different places. Two copies of each title, as finished, were

made and sent to the collaborators, every word written in long hand as there were no shorthand experts or typists in those days.

In August 1860, the Commission met and went through the Code, section by section, twelve hours a day for six days and concurred upon all but three laws. The dissenter, Judge Clark, was overruled but must have had satisfaction later in seeing one of these eliminated by the adopting act of the Legislature, another soon repealed and the third become a dead letter.

A considerable amount of new law was introduced, particularly in the Political Section. Alabama provisions were often transferred verbatim and English laws, passed since the law of that country had been adopted in Georgia, were frequently incorporated while old laws of archaic spirit or ineffective character were omitted. In instances, rules of civil law were substituted for certain formulae of the common law when the former seemed better operable. In short, the compilers drew upon any source which seemed to offer a means of securing a comprehensive and consistent instrument and eliminated those provisions which, in their judgment, obstructed such an accomplishment. Such procedure, perhaps, exceeded the exact letter of their instructions but when the Legislature accepted and enacted the whole composition, as a statute, there could be no further question of regularity.

Except for some alterations, necessitated by changing conditions and times, this Code still stands in Georgia and is, till now, considered by those who have gained their knowledge from experience under it, to be truly a monument to the learning and wisdom of its creators.

TITLES SUPPLEMENTING THE GEORGIA SECTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HAND-LIST

STATUTES (*Compilations, Revisions, Digests, Codes*)

Royal Colony

Acts, 17 February 1755 to 10 May 1770. (Photo-facsimile reprint) (Wash., Statute law book co., 1905-06.) Small fol., v.p.

Statutes enacted by the royal legislature of Georgia from its first session in 1754 to 1768. (The colonial records of the state of Georgia, v.18. Atlanta, 1910. 8vo.1879p.)

Statutes, colonial and revolutionary; Pt. 1, 1768 to 1773, Pt. 2, 1774-1805. (The colonial records of the state of Georgia, v. 19, 2 pts. Atlanta, 1911. 8vo.558 & 681p.)

State

The penal code, December 19, 1816. Phil. Carey, 1817. 8vo.96p.

Annotated penal laws. John L. Hopkins. (Ed.2) Atlanta, (1881. 8vo,733p.)

Park's annotated code. Atlanta, 1914-28. 8vo.14v.

———, 1927 supplement. 1918. 8vo.1067p. (Superseded)

The Georgia code, 1926. By T. J. Michie & others, eds. Charlottesville, 1926. 8vo.2474,(1)p.

- , 1928 supplement. Charlottesville, 1928. 8vo.157p.
 ———, 1930 supplement. Charlottesville, 1930. 8vo.357p.
 ———, 1931 supplement. By Harry K. Skillman. Atlanta, 1931. 8vo.1041p.
 The Georgia penal code. Charlottesville, 1929. 2466p.

SESSION LAWS

Proprietary Colony

- An act for maintaining the peace with the Indians. (In The Colonial Records of the state of Georgia. Atlanta, 1904. 8vo.v.1,p.31-44.)
 An act for rendering the colony of Georgia more defensible by prohibiting the importation and use of black slaves or negroes into the same. (In The Colonial records of the state of Georgia. Atlanta, 1904. 8vo.v1,p.49-54.)
 An act to prevent the importation and use of rum and brandies in the province of Georgia. (In The Colonial records of the state of Georgia. Atlanta, 1904. 8vo.v.1,p.44-49.)

Royal Colony

- An act, Feb. 17, 1755 (in re Acts of force) (Savh.1763) Fol.1p.
 ———, Mar. 7, 1755 (in re Counterfeiting provincial seal) (Savh.1763) Fol.1p.
 ———, Dec. 14, 1756 (in re Gun-powder) (Savh. 1763) Fol.1p.
 ———, Jy. 28, 1757 (in re Patrols) (Savh.1763) Fol.5,(1)pp.
 ———, Feb. 8, 1757 (in re Land sales) (Savh.1763) Fol.1p.
 ———, Jy. 28, 1757 (in re Carrying fire arms) (Savh.1763) Fol.1p.
 ———, Mar. 15, 1758 (in re Savannah market) (Savh.1763) Fol.5,(1)pp.
 ———, Mar. 15, 1758 (in re Land claims) (Savh.1763) Fol.3p.
 ———, Feb. 15, 1758 (in re Indian relations) (Savh.1763) Fol.2pp.
 ———, Mar. 15, 1758 (in re Parishes) (Savh.1763) Fol.8pp.
 ———, Dec. 12, 1758 (in re Assize of bread) (Savh.1763) Fol.4pp.
 ———, Mar. 27, 1759 (in re Savannah market) (Savh.1763) Fol.1p.
 ———, Mar. 27, 1759 (in re Horse-stealing) (Savh.1763) Fol.4pp.
 ———, Mar. 27, 1759 (in re Regulating taverns) (Savh.1763) Fol.4pp.
 ———, Mar. 27, 1759 (in re Fences) (Savh.1763) Fol.2pp.
 ———, Mar. 27, 1759 (in re Debtors) (Savh.1763) Fol.4pp.
 ———, Mar. 27, 1759 (in re Constables) (Savh.1763) Fol.4pp.
 ———, Mar. 27, 1759 (in re Christ Church repairs) (Savh.1763) Fol.2pp.
 ———, Mar. 27, 1759 (in re Wooden chimneys) (Savh.1763) Fol.2-4pp.
 ———, Mar. 27, 1759 (in re Interest) (Savh.1763) Fol.1p.
 ———, Apr. 24, 1760 (in re Governor's House) (Savh.1763) Fol.2pp.
 ———, Apr. 24, 1760 (in re Jurors) (Savh.1763) Fol.6pp.
 ———, Apr. 24, 1760 (in re Small debts) (Savh.1763) Fol.7(1)pp.
 ———, Apr. 24, 1760 (in re Conveyances) (Savh.1763) Fol.2pp.
 ———, Apr. 24, 1760 (in re Governor's House) (Savh.1763) Fol.2pp.
 ———, May 1, 1760 (in re Issuing currency) (Savh.1763) Fol.9,(1)pp.
 ———, May 1, 1760 (in re Regulating Savannah) (Savh.1763) Fol.3,(1)pp.
 ———, May 1, 1760 (in re Patrols) (Savh.1763) Fol.1p.
 ———, May 1, 1760 (in re Debtors) (Savh.1763) Fol.1p.

- , June 9, 1761 (in re Attachments) (Savh.1763) Fol.6pp.
 ———, June 9, 1761 (in re Tybee light-house and duty on negroes) (Savh.1763) Fol.4pp.
 ———, June 9, 1761 (in re Assembly electors) (Savh.1763) Fol.4pp.
 ———, Dec. 19, 1761 (in re Cockspur Island) (Savh.1763) Fol.7,(1)pp.
 ———, June 9, 1761 (in re Regulating Savannah) (Savh.1763) Fol.2pp.
 Act, Nov. 1761 (Savh.1763) Fol.18pp.
 ———, 26pp.
 An Act, Mar. 4, 1762 (in re Pilots) (Savh.1763) Fol.3,(1)pp.
 ———, Mar. 4, 1762 (in re Small debts) (Savh.1763) Fol.2pp.
 A Bill, April 7, 1763 (in re Government support) (Savh.1763) Fol.8pp.
 An Act, Feb. 29, 1764 (in re Government support) (Savh.1764) Fol.8pp.
 Act, Nov. 1763 (Savh.1764) Fol.28pp.
 ———, May 1764 (Savh.1764) Fol.3-5,(1)pp.
 ———, Nov. 1764 (Savh.1765) Fol.74,1pp.
 ———, Oct. 1765 (Savh.1766) Fol.44,(1)pp.
 An Act, Nov. 18, 1765 (in re Patrols) (Savh.1766?) Fol.8pp.
 ———, Mar. 6, 1766 (in re Government support) (Savh.1766) Fol.8pp.
 Acts, June 1766 (Savh.1767) Fol.42pp.(1)
 An Act, April 11, 1767 (in re Government support) (Savh.1768) Fol.8pp.
 Act, Oct. 1767 (Savh.1768) Fol.37pp.
 Acts, Nov. 1768 (Savh.1769) Fol.17pp.
 An Act, Dec. 24, 1768 (in re Government support) (Savh.1769) Fol.8pp.
 Acts, Oct. 1769 (Savh.1770) Fol.56pp.
 An Act, May 10, 1770 (in re Government support) (Savh.1770) Fol.10pp.
 Act, Dec. 1772 (Savh.1773) Fol.95pp.

State

- An Act, March 1, 1778 (in re Courts) (Savh.1778) Fol.7pp.
 ———, May 4, 1782 (in re Treason) (Savh.1782) Fol.8pp.
 ———, Aug. 5, 1782 (in re Courts) (Savh.1782) Fol.3pp.
 ———, Feb. 17, 1783 (in re Land office) (Savh.1783) Fol.9pp.
 ———, Feb. 17, 1783 (in re Periods, depreciation) (Savh.1783) Fol.13pp.
 ———, July 30, 1783 (in re Continuing laws) (Savh.1783) Fol.4pp.
 ———, July 31, 1783 (in re Porter hire) (Savh.1783) Fol.3pp.
 ———, July 31, 1783 (in re Augusta Academy) (Savh.1783) Fol.3pp.
 Act, Feb. 1784 (Savh.1784) Fol.4pp.
 An Act, Feb. 24, 1784 (in re Court Commissions) (Savh.1784) Fol.2pp.
 ———, Feb. 25, 1784 (in re Fees) (Savh.1784) Fol.11pp.
 ———, Feb. 26, 1784 (in re Court houses) (Savh.1784) Fol.2pp.
 Act, Feb. 7, 1785 (Savh.1785) Fol.4pp.
 ———, Feb. 19-21, 1785 (Savh.1785) Fol.8pp.
 An Act, Feb. 21, 1785 (in re Tobacco) (Savh.1785) Fol.6pp.
 Acts, Feb. 1784 (Savh.1784) Fol.4pp.
 Act, Feb. 22, 1785 (Savh.1785) Fol.3pp.
 Acts, Feb. 22, 1785 (Savh.1785) Fol.4pp.
 An Act, Feb. 22, 1785 (in re Marriage) (Savh. 1785) Fol.2pp.
 Acts, Aug. 1786 (Savh.1786) Large Fol.12pp.

- Acts, Aug. 1786 (Savh.1786) Large Fol.8pp.
 Acts, Jan. & Feb. 1787 (Savh.1787) Fol. and 4to. 48pp.
 Acts, Jan. & Feb. 1788 (Savh.1788) Fol.18pp.
 Acts, Dec. 1789 (Savh.1790) 4to.49pp.
 Acts, Dec. 1790 (Savh.1791) Fol.20pp.
 Acts, Dec. 1791 (Savh.1792) Sq.Fol.36pp.
 ———, Dec. 1792 (Savh.1793) Fol.47pp.
 ———, Nov. 4, 1793 (Savh.1794) Fol.51pp.
 ———, Nov. 29, 1794-Jan. 7, 1795 (Savh.1795) Fol.21pp.
 ———, Feb. 17, 1796 (Savh.1796) Fol.26,16,16pp.
 ———, Feb. 17, 1797 (Savh.1797) Sq. Fol.39pp.
 ———, Jan. & Feb. 1798 (Savh.1798) Fol.28pp.
 ———, Jan. & Feb. 1798 (Savh.1799) 8vo.150pp.
 ———, 1821 Extra Milledgeville, 1821 (Fac-simile Reprint Americus, Ga. 1908.)
 Omitted laws, 1870 (Fac-simile reprint Washington, Statute Law Book Co. 1897 24pp.

1912 Extra No legislation	1921	1256pp.	8vo.
1912 1664pp. 8vo.	1922	1192pp.	8vo.
1913 1354pp. 8vo.	1923	949pp.	8vo.
1914 1307pp. 8vo.	1923 Ext.	93pp.	8vo.
1915 Ext. 157pp. 8vo.	1924	901pp.	8vo.
1916 1103pp. 8vo.	1925	1677pp.	8vo.
1917 Ext. 28(3)pp. 8vo.	1926 Ext. & 2d Ext.	239pp.	8vo.
1917 1043pp. 8vo.	1927	1843pp.	8vo.
1918 989pp. 8vo.	1929	1605pp.	8vo.
1919 1511pp. 8vo.	1931 Ext.	156pp.	8vo.
1920 1839pp. 8vo.	1931	1171pp.	8vo.

Miss Thornton (Continuing): I have a final "first" to give you, if a first can be found. I approached the front here today with considerable timidity and shyness, because it is my first appearance before these associations meeting jointly, but you have given me such friendly and kind attention that I can only say that I wish every debutante might have so pleasant a debut.

President Parma: Thank you very much.

The next speaker on the program will not only speak, but he will also show pictures of the University of Michigan Law Library. Mr. Coffey is Law Librarian of the University of Michigan and he also has the formidable title of "Professor of Law," but he is not formidable at all. In fact, I have found him one of the greatest pinch hitters I have ever met in pinch hitting for this convention and being able to take over some of our reports.

Mr. Hobart Coffey read his prepared manuscript.*

President Parma: Has Professor Daggett come in? Professor Daggett has consented to talk to us on "Community Property," on which she is an authority.

* Mr. Coffey's paper will appear in a later issue of the Journal.

Professor Harriet Spiller Daggett, Professor of Law, Louisiana State University, read her prepared manuscript.

Professor Daggett (The Community Property of Louisiana): I was asked to speak on the subject of Louisiana's Community Property System. I take it that this body will not be interested in the legal detail of this rather complicated and technical mass of rules for the government of the property of the spouses and hence, I will only attempt to touch upon a few broad and comprehensive phases of this large subject which might prove to be of general interest.

The history of this body of law is a fascinating thing. While there is a lack of exactness about the proof of its antecedents, it seems to have had its origin in Germanic customary law. When the old German tribesmen went out upon pillaging expeditions, their wives went with them and since they shared in the fighting and in the hardships of the expedition, it was thought only fair that they should share in the booty. This custom became a part of the unwritten law of Northern France and was later incorporated into the Code Napoléon upon which the present Louisiana Code was patterned. This law made its way to colonial Louisiana, however, before the adoption of the Code, via the Custom of Paris and the laws of Spain. The community system of the seven states of our Union, besides Louisiana, viz., Washington, California, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas—may be traced to the Spanish influence also. The laws of Toro, 1505, a compilation resulting from the revision of the laws of Spain, are still consulted in litigation involving the community property law.

Rome did not have the community property system as such, the wife simply came in for a child's share. In Egypt, however, the regime actually operated and it is thought that it arose as a natural development, as a spontaneous thing in these far removed cases and did not result from an importation. That is quite logical as the concept is fundamental and basic and would naturally arise from any simple idea of justice and fairness.

Naturally, there are many variations of this basic idea of a community between the spouses. In Germany, for instance, by contract a couple has a choice among three types of community—the Regime of Community of Income and Profits—The General Community of Goods—The Community of Movables. The statutory regime which operates in absence of a marriage contract is not a community regime at all.

In the eight states of our Union having the Community Property system, though all originated from a common source as we have seen, there are naturally many differences due to local conditions—due to the influence of the Common Law and for many other reasons. The fundamentals are alike, but I think, impartially I hope, that the Louisiana system is the best, as it is more complete and it has with its accompanying marriage contract, better possibilities for future development.

The particular type of community which Louisiana has is that of "Acquets and Gains" a sort of profit sharing enterprise upon which the husband and wife embark. Unlike Germany, Louisiana launches the married couple upon this enterprise in the absence of a contract upon their part against it. The marriage itself sets up the community. The best comparison perhaps for the community system is with the commercial partnership, though the community

is not a legal partnership. The assets of the spouses, when they marry become the working capital and the profits fall into the community. The property acquired during the existence of the community is community property, with certain exceptions. On the other hand, the original assets remain the property of the individuals and certain strictly individual acquisitions obtained during the partnership may be retained by the individual estates in certain cases. This is all minutely regulated and we have neither the time nor the interest for it here.

The earnings of the husband and the income from his estate must go into the community. The Code provides that the wife may keep her income for her separate estate if she administers her separate property herself, but the income must fall into the community if her husband administers it. In the matter of earnings of the wife, the situation just now is very interesting. The Legislature has been very gallant and chivalrous. As long ago as 1912, they stated that the wife's earnings might be kept for herself. The judiciary seems disposed to rather ignore this rash act and to intimate that it would be more equitable for wives to put their share of earnings into the common fund. While this is not so nice for the Court to suggest to the Legislators, that they could not have meant what they said, yet in all fairness this seems absolutely necessary with the increasing numbers of gainfully employed women, to preserve anything like a real community. If a slogan of "What is yours is mine, but what is mine is my own" is to prevail, then we will have a community system in name only.

In the administration of the community the husband is "Head and Master"—to quote the language of the Code. There are certain limitations upon his power. He may not give away immovable property, nor all of the movable property. He cannot dispose of the community property by fraud to injure his wife. Where community property happens to be in the wife's name, he may not mortgage or sell it without her consent. In the main, however, the husband may do with it as he pleases.

The Supreme Court of the United States has held that the wife's half of the community property is vested in her, at least for income tax purposes, but this interest of the wife is mythical for when she gets her hands on it, the community has ceased to exist.

The dissolution of the community may come about at the dissolution of the marriage by death or divorce or it may be dissolved by separation of bed and board, or it may be dissolved by special action for a separation of property. This action may be brought by the wife alone and she may bring it only when her husband's financial affairs are in disorder, so that her past, present or future gains might be endangered. After the community is dissolved it cannot be re-established in this state, as it may be in France. The only possibility for re-establishment might be in case of remarriage of divorced spouses. After dissolution of the community, the property must be divided equally between the spouses. Debts from the community to the individual estates of the spouses may be paid and the usual details of settlement occur very much like a settlement after the dissolution of a partnership. No accounting, or anything of that kind may be had, however.

By marriage contract the community system may be changed, modified or

avoided entirely by the persons contemplating marriage. This contract can only be entered into before marriage, however, except in the case of persons who have moved here after marriage from another state. They have a year within which to contract, if they wish. This is the only departure from the French rule. In Germany they may contract whenever they see fit.

Formerly, there were many marriage contracts in Louisiana. It was a regular custom when dowry was settled and all financial arrangements were made. This was before the Civil War, when there was no money to settle and when the parents arranged these affairs in true continental style.

Now, the custom of settling dowry is obsolete and of making a marriage contract for other reasons, is certainly obsolescent. In a survey made a year or so ago the number of marriage contracts in recent years proved to be very few indeed. In the northern part of the state some of the clerks in the recording offices did not even know what was meant by a marriage contract. Young people married blissfully for present love and make most of their marriage contracts in court!

My pet theory in regard to this subject is that we should change the law of Louisiana to allow married persons to make marriage contracts with each other after marriage and with this change, I believe our community regime would be the most flexible, the most up-to-date, the fairest and the best calculated for marital happiness that is devised as a system of property law for husband and wife.

The meeting adjourned at twelve o'clock.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

APRIL 28, 1932

The meeting convened at two-thirty o'clock, Miss Rosamond Parma, President of the Association, presiding.

President Parma: We will have to change the arrangement of this program today because some of the people who are to give committee reports are not yet here. We will start with Mr. Redstone, who is going to read the paper by Dr. Wire on the subject, "Subject Headings in a Law Library of under 50,000 Volumes."

Mr. E. H. Redstone read the manuscript prepared by Dr. G. E. Wire, Worcester, Mass.

Mr. Redstone (Subject headings as used in a library of under 50,000 volumes. Dr. G. E. Wire, Worcester, Massachusetts.): This first list was evolved during the process of cataloging the Worcester County Law Library, Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1900-1901. It then numbered 20,360 volumes by actual count. The last number, also by actual count, as of April 1, 1931, shows some 46,691 volumes. On taking charge of this law library, in August 1898, I began work on author-list, on cards, of course, of the text books. I found an unusually

fine collection of such works, for a library of that size, and this monograph, and textbook collection, has been, and now is, one of the many specialties of this library. This collection has had much to do with the excellence of this list of subject headings. This author-list became the basis of the official catalogue, and the textbook entries were copied from this catalogue, for the public card catalogue. I assigned the subject headings, and applied the cutter seven K classification, which I also made from this text book collection, and revised the cataloguing, as the work went on. The subjects of cataloguing and classification for and of this size of library, I hope to treat in future pages of the Law Library Journal, if so permitted.

These lists are not exclusive, inclusive, or conclusive, and are now set forth in print, for the sole and only purpose of helping libraries of this size and class, not for other or larger libraries. I now claim the honor of submitting the first list of this kind in the Law Library Journal.

As before stated, this first list is made from the books, as I found them in 1898, of those which came in up to 1901. At first we made as many as a dozen cards for some books, only to find later, that many of them were unnecessary, so we eliminated most of them. We also pulled some of these subject headings from the public card catalogue.

Leaving out the state, county, and city subdivisions, it is still a first class list of its time. In process of thirty years, this second list of subject headings, has been made and I owe the copy thereof to the courtesy of my long time, and faithful assistant and now my worthy and able successor, Miss L. L. Kirschner, librarian of the Worcester County Law Library, Worcester, Mass. This later list, as naturally would be expected, is composed almost entirely of subject topics arising and coming into use in the last thirty years, one of the most fruitful of all periods in the history of law making and enforcing. New inventions of subject matter, new creations of mind, great advances of science and industry, all call for new laws, and new subject headings.

This second list shows the influence of such progress along these various lines. We used no *sees* or *see alsos*. I most cordially hate them. I have followed their trail in catalogues and lists, only to find there was nothing and nobody at the end of such trail. Of course the list is growing all the time being kept on cards, in the library.

I hold no brief for the law division, Library of Congress, and its exhaustive list of subject headings, or for the subject headings of half a dozen of our super law libraries in our large universities, or for the subject headings in half a dozen of our superb Bar association law libraries. All of these have their corps of expert cataloguers, many of whom are versed in all sorts of cataloging lore, foreign languages, and other things. If you have no books under a subject, you of course will not need to use that heading. For the most part these headings are as non-technical as we could make them, and do justice to the subject. Only a few are double like banks and banking. Be careful not to use a classification heading for a subject heading. The sad part of all this is just this, there are scores of the smaller law libraries, which can not, or dare not, join our association, and, I much suspect do not even know of our existence. They are denied the benefits of our meetings, and the results which appear in

the Law Library Journal. Some good-sized law libraries, and in fact some of the larger law libraries are not with us, as yet. Only the other day I received a letter from a librarian whose library is credited with 50,000 volumes, asking for information about something, which I fully treated in L.L.J. at least two years ago. This showed conclusively to me that that library was not a member of our association. After some notes on cataloguing and classification, as above noted, I would like to treat of book repairing, rooms, fittings and furniture, general subject of management of law libraries. Few of our law libraries have a full set of L.L.J., and it may be necessary to reprint some of my earlier articles. In my own private collection, I had at least ten separate manuals for the use of small public libraries, but there is nothing of the sort for law libraries. Others I fervently hope will follow in these columns, with notes on larger libraries, so that we may have at our disposal quite a body of law library practice.

Abortion	Australian Ballot System	Cargo
Abstracts	Average	Carriers
Accounts	Average, General	Cataloguing
Acknowledgments	Average, Special	Cemeteries
Actions	Award	Certiorari
Actions, Civil	Bail	Challenge
Actions, Personal	Bailments	Chancery
Actions, Real	Banks and Banking	Chancery, High Court of
Actors	Bankruptcy	History
Administration	Bastardy	Chancery, Inns of
Administrators	Battle, Trial by	Charities
Admiralty	Begin and Reply	Charter Party
Adoption	Bequests	Charters
Adultery	Behring Sea	Chattels
Advancements	Betting	Checks
Affidavits	Bible	Christian Science
Agency	Bibliography	Church
Agreements	Bicycles	Cities
Agriculture	Bills	Citizenship
Alienation	Biography	Civil Remedies
Aliens	Board of Trade	Civil War
America, Biography	Bonds	Claim and Delivery
Annuities	Bonds, Penal	Classification
Appeals	Borough English	Clerks
Apprentices	Bottomry	Clubs
Arbitration	Boundaries	Code
Arbitration, International	Bounties	Code Napoleon
Architecture	Boycotts	Code Practice
Arguments	Bridges	Codicils
Arrest	British North America Act	Codification
Assessments	Britton	Coif, Order of
Assets	Brokers	Collaterals
Assignment	Building Association	Collisions, Marine
Associations	Burglary	Colonies
Assumpsit	Business Signs	Commerce
Attachments	Canada	Commerce, Chamber of
Attorneys	Canals	Commercial Agencies
Auctioneers	Capture	Commercial Law
Auctions		Commission Merchants
Audita Querela		Common Pleas

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| Companies | Depositions | Law, History of |
| Compass | Deposits | Libel |
| Composition | Descent | Magna Charta |
| Concussion of the Spine | Descent, Tables of | Martial Law |
| Conflict of Laws | Designs | Master and Servant |
| Congregationalism | Devise | Military Law |
| Consanguinity | Dignities | Mining Law |
| Conspiracy | Directors | Nisi Prius |
| Constables | Discovery | Parliament |
| Constitutional Law | Distress | Patents |
| Constitutions | Divorce | Petition of Right |
| Contempt | Divorce Court | Pleading |
| Contraband of War | Dogs | Practice |
| Contracts | Domesday Book | Prosecution, Malicious |
| Contracts, Maritime | Domestic Relations | Quarter Sessions Court |
| Conveyancing | Domicile | Queen's Bench |
| Convictions | Donations | Roman Catholic Church |
| Copyholds | Donations Causa Mortis | Roman Law |
| Copyrights | Dower | Statutes |
| Coroners | Drainage | Supreme Court of |
| Corporations | Drama | Judicature |
| Corporations, Foreign | Easements | Trade-marks |
| Corporations, Private | Ecclesiastical Law | Traffic, Oct., 1888 |
| Corporations, Public | Economics | Engraving |
| Costs | Education | Equity |
| Counsellors | Education, Legal | Errors |
| Counterclaim | Ejectment | Estates |
| Court, Inns of | Elections | Estoppel |
| Court-Martial | Electricity | Ethics |
| Court Rules | Elevators | Evidence |
| Courts | Embezzlement | Circumstantial |
| Covenants | Eminent Domain | Criminal |
| Coverture | Employers | Expert |
| Creditor | Employers' Liability Acts | Marine |
| Crime | Engineering | Evidence, Medical |
| Criminal Law | England, Admiralty | Military |
| Crossings | Arbitration | Ex Post Facto Laws |
| Curtsey | Bankruptcy | Examination |
| Custom | Chancery, High Court | Exceptions |
| Cy Pres | of | Exchequer |
| | Charities | Excise |
| Damages | Conflict of Laws | Executions |
| Dartmouth College | Copyrights | Executors |
| Dead, Law of | Court-martial | Executory Agreements |
| Death | Criminal Law | Executory Interests |
| Death Penalty | Dilapidations | Exemption |
| Debtor | Divorce Court | Experts |
| Debts | Domicile | Extradition |
| Deceit | Ecclesiastical Law | Extradition, International |
| Declarations | Elections | Extradition, Interstate |
| Decrees | Exchequer | |
| Deeds | England, Frauds, Statute | Facetiae |
| Defamation | of | Fact, Questions of |
| Defences | History | Factors |
| Delivery | Husband and Wife | Facts |
| Denization | International Law | Farriers |
| Dentists | | Fences |

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| Fines | Imprisonment | Question of |
| Firm-names | Income Tax | Science of |
| Fisheries | Indictment | Study of |
| Fixtures | Inebriety | Laws |
| Foot-paths | Infancy | Leases |
| Foreclosure | Information | Lectures |
| Forestry | Inheritance | Legacies |
| Forgery | Inheritance Tax | Legislation |
| Forms | Injunctions | Legitimacy |
| Franchises | Inks | Letters |
| Fraternities | Innkeepers | Letters of Credit |
| Fraud | Insanity | Libel |
| Frauds, Statute of | Insolvency | Libraries |
| Freehold | Instructions | Liens |
| French Language | Insurance | Liens, Mechanics |
| Fur Seal Arbitration | Accident | Light and Air |
| Futures | Automobile | Limitations |
| | Fire | Lincoln's Inn |
| Game-laws | Guaranty | Liquor Laws |
| Garnishments | Life | Lis Pendens |
| Gavelkind | Marine | Local Option |
| Geography | Title | Lockouts |
| Gifts | Unemployment | London, Tower of |
| Gifts Inter Vivos | War Risk | Loyalists |
| Good-will | Interest | |
| Grand Jury | International Law | Mainprize |
| Great Britain—Colonies | Interstate Commerce | Malice |
| Great Britain—Commerce | Interstate Law | Malpractice |
| Great Britain—Fisheries | Ireland | Mandamus |
| Greece and Rome | Irrigation | Manufactures |
| Antiquities | | Manuscripts |
| Biography | Jailers | Maritime Law |
| Geography | Japan | Marriage |
| Mythology | Jewish Law | Marshals |
| Guaranty | Joint Stock Companies | Martial Law |
| Guardian and Ward | Joint Tenancy | Masonic Law |
| | Jointure | Master and Servant |
| Habeas Corpus | Journeyman | Maxims |
| Handwriting | Judgments | Mayor's Court, London |
| Harvard Law School | Judicature, Act 1873 | Medical Jurisprudence |
| Association | Jurisdiction | Merger |
| Health, Board of | Jury | Mesne Profits |
| Heirs | Justices | Military Law |
| Hereditaments | | Military and Naval Law |
| Highways and Streets | Kettle Brook Decisions | Mines |
| Homestead | King's Bench | Misdemeanors |
| Homicide | King's Council | Mistake |
| Horses | | Mistaken Identity |
| Hotels | Labels | Monopolies |
| Husband and Wife | Labor | Mortgages |
| Hygiene, Public | Lading, Bill of | Mortgages, Chattel |
| Hypnotism | Land Charters | Mortgages, Real |
| Hypothecation | Landlord and Tenant | Mortmain |
| | Lands | Municipal Law |
| Identification | Larceny | Music |
| Idiocy | Law, History of | Mutiny Act |
| Illuminating Gas | Interpretation of | Mutual Benefit Society |

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| Naturalization | Privy Council | Sabbath |
| Navigation | Prize Law | Sales |
| Ne Exeat Regno | Probate | Salvage |
| Negligence | Procedure | Sanitary Law |
| Negroes | Process | School Law |
| Newspapers | Produce Exchange | Scotland |
| Nisi Prius | Prohibition | Sculpture |
| Non Residents | Promotors | Seamen |
| Notaries | Proof | Search |
| Notes | Property | Seashore |
| Notice | Property, Personal | Seisin |
| Nuisances | Property, Real | Self Defence |
| Nullification | Prosecutions, Malicious | Servant |
| | Public Policy | Service |
| Oaths | Public Records | Servitude |
| Officers | Punishment | Sessions, Court of |
| Officials, Public | Punishment, Capital | Set-off |
| Options | Purchaser | Sewers |
| Oratory | | Sheriffs |
| Orders | Quarries | Shipbuilding |
| | Quarter Sessions Court | Shipmasters |
| Painting | Quasi Contracts | Ships |
| Parent and Child | Queen's Bench | Slander |
| Parliament | Quo Warranto | Slavery |
| Parliamentary Law | | Sovereignty |
| Parnellism | Racing | Spanish War Tax |
| Parties | Railways | Specific Performance |
| Partition | Railway Spine | Specifications |
| Partnership | Receivers | Stamp Act, 1862 |
| Pass Books | Reconvention | Stamp Act, 1898 |
| Patents | Recoupment | Star Chamber |
| Pauperism | Recoveries | Stare Decisis |
| Pay, Army and Navy | Redemption Rock | State Rights |
| Payment | Referees | Statutes |
| Peerage | Reference | Stockholders |
| Pensions | Referendum | Stocks |
| Performance | Registration | Stoppage In Transitu |
| Perpetuities | Remainder | Stowage |
| Personal Offence | Removal of Causes | Streets |
| Petition of Right | Rem, Proceedings in | Strikes |
| Photography | Rents | Subrogation |
| Pilots | Replevin | Succession |
| Pleading | Res Judicata | Suffolk County Court |
| Pledges | Respondentia | House |
| Police | Restraint of Trade | Suffrage |
| Police Power | Retention | Supplement |
| Political Economy | Retroactive Laws | Suretyship |
| Possession | Revenue | Surrogate |
| Possession, Adverse | Review | Synonyms |
| Powers | Revocation | |
| Practice | Right of Search | Tariff |
| Precedents | Riparian Rights | Taxation |
| Presidents | Rivers | Tax Collectors |
| Presumption | Robbery | Taxes |
| Prisons | Roman Catholic Church | Tax Title |
| Privileged Communica-
tions | Roman Law | Teachers |
| | Rose Will Case | Telegraph |
| | Rule of the Road | |

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| Telephone | Trusts, Charitable | Void Sales |
| Tellers | Turnpikes | Voting |
| Tenant | | |
| Tenure | Ultra Vires | Wagers |
| Theater | Union Pacific Railway | Walls |
| Title | United States | War, Custom of |
| Titles, Honor | Congress | War Tax |
| Tolls | Courts | Warranties |
| Torrens System | History, Civil War | Warrants |
| Torts | History, Revolution | Water, Appropriations of |
| Towage | Supreme Court | Water Courses |
| Towns | Usage | Water Rights |
| Toxicology | Uses | William I—Laws |
| Trade-marks | Usury | Wills |
| Trespass | | Witnesses |
| Trial | Vendors | Woman |
| Trolley Lines | Verdict | Worcester County Bar, |
| Trustees | Veterinarians | History of |
| Trusts | Vetoes | Writs |
| | | Wrong without Remedy |
| Accidents | Exchanges | Legal Tender |
| Accord and Satisfaction | Explosives | Loss and Damage Claims |
| Admission to Bar | | Lotteries |
| Advertisements | False Pretenses | |
| Advocacy | Farm Law | Malingering |
| Air Law | Federal Reserve | Masters |
| Animals | Federal Trade Commission | Medicine, Practice of |
| Auditors | Fees | Mental Deficiency |
| Automobiles | Finger Prints | Milk |
| Aviation | Food | Minimum Wage |
| | Freedom of Speech | Monroe Doctrine |
| Bees | Funeral Law | Mothers' Pensions |
| Belligerency | | Motion Pictures |
| Billboards | Gas | |
| Birth Control | German Language | Names |
| Blood Stains | Government | Negotiable Instruments |
| Blue Sky Law | Grade Crossings | Law |
| Building Law | | Neutrality |
| Child Labor | Hospitals | |
| Claims | Hysteria | |
| Clearing House | Immigration | Occupational Diseases |
| Commission | Impeachment | Oil |
| Common Law | Initiative | Old Age Pensions |
| Compensation | Inner Temple | Ordeal |
| Compromise | Inns of Court | Ordinances |
| Conditional Sales | Installment Sales | |
| Conversion | Interpleader | Pawnbroking |
| | Interrogatories | Penalties |
| De Facto Doctrine | | Pharmacy |
| Delinquency | Investments | Physicians |
| Demurrage | Judiciary | Prescription |
| Drugs | Jurisprudence | Probation |
| | Juvenile Courts | Profiteering |
| Embargoes | | Proximate Cause |
| Espionage | Land Damages | Public Defender |
| | Legal Psychology | Public Utilities |

Radio	Trade Associations	Workmen's Compensation
Rate Regulation	Treaties	World War
Recall	Typewriting	
Recreation		Year Books
Restrictions	Unfair Competition	
Safety		Insurance
Search and Seizure	Venue	Automobile
Settlement Laws	Veterans' Bureau	Guaranty
Sherman Anti-Trust Act		Title
Sleeping Cars	Waiver	Unemployment
Solicitors	War Risk Insurance	War Risk
Stenographers	Warehousemen	Law
Surveying	Wit and Humor	Science of

Mr. Small: I move that this paper be placed on file.

The motion was seconded, voted upon, and carried.

President Parma: Next is the report of the Committee on Bar Association Reports, by Mr. Small.

Mr. A. J. Small read his prepared report.

Mr. Small (Report on State Bar Proceedings and Allied Publications): Since my report in 1927, there have been some changes in the publication of Bar proceedings and several new periodicals have been added to those which were listed at that time.

There is a tendency in the various states towards self-governing, integrated Bar associations where, by special legislative acts, the Bar associations have greater power and broader fields for their activities in the regulation of practice. In my opinion, the privileges granted are in some respects too arbitrary, with an inclination towards autocracy. We hope, however, that it will not reach the autocratic stage of the barristers of the English temples.

Bar association proceedings and allied literature still rank high and are more eagerly sought than ever before. The great question before us is for better facilities in securing current issues. As a rule they may be had for the asking and on exchange account. Three states, Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia, insist upon a price from everybody and some either make a charge or have them on exchange account. It is hardly fair to ask the various Bar associations to supply the whole country. I still believe, as stated in my former report, that if these proceedings are of the value we place upon them we should be willing to pay for them. Considering time and energy, it would be far better for us all to give a standing order and pay a reasonable price, thereby assuring ourselves that we would have our proceedings complete. Under present arrangements we necessarily have gaps because of limited editions or failure of the distributing source to send upon application. Bar proceedings are increasing in size of volumes and number of production, hence, my opinion in the matter.

I think it would be well for this association to encourage a gradual reprint of some of the early out-of-print editions as is being done with the early statute law; each of us should be willing to pay a reasonable sum to obtain missing numbers. Early prints are not the only rare editions as I have found much

difficulty in obtaining some of more recent date. Bar associations as a whole are to be commended for their kindness and generosity which is appreciated, but the question is how to obtain their publications regularly without making it burdensome to the libraries seeking them and for the distributing agencies.

Distributions

Since my report of 1927, the state libraries of Kansas and Maine have taken over the exchange and distribution of state Bar proceedings, also, the Baltimore Bar Association Library distributes those of Maryland, making a total of 19 state libraries or other state institutions making exchanges or distribution.

Bar Proceedings Published In Other Than Regular Form

FLORIDA:

The annual proceedings since 1928 are published in various numbers of the Bar Law Journal.

MISSISSIPPI:

Annual proceedings are now published in the first number of each volume of the Mississippi Law Journal, beginning with 1928.

MISSOURI:

The 1931 proceedings of the State Bar Association were published in volume 2, number 12 of the Missouri Bar Journal, being the December number of 1931.

WASHINGTON:

The Washington State Bar Association discontinued the publication of its proceedings in 1927. Since that time fragmentary proceedings have been published in the Washington Law Review with the exception of the year 1928 when no meeting was held.

Bar Association Official Publications

ALABAMA:

The Alabama Law Journal began October 1925 as a joint publication of the Alabama University School of Law and the State Bar Association. Published bimonthly November to May. Subscription \$3.00 per year. (This publication suspended temporarily with volume 5, being May, 1930.)

FLORIDA:

The State Bar Association began the publication of a 9" x 12", 58 page periodical entitled, "Florida State Bar Association Law Journal" in June, 1929, being now in its fifth year. Twelve numbers are issued each year in which the proceedings are printed. Subscription price \$7.50 per year.

GEORGIA:

A new publication entitled, "The Georgia Lawyer," published as a private enterprise, began June, 1930. It is a thirty page 9" x 12" monthly, the official organ of the State Bar Association. Proceedings published separately. Subscription price \$5.00 per year.

IDAHO:

The College of Law of the University of Idaho began the publication of the "Idaho Law Journal" February 1, 1931. It is published quarterly, the first volume consisting of but three numbers. The Journal was endorsed by the State Bar Association and became an official publication. Proceedings printed in last number of each volume. Subscription price \$2.50 per year.

ILLINOIS:

The Illinois State Bar Association Quarterly Bulletin, which has completed its 19th volume, changed to a 48 page, 6" x 9" periodical entitled "Illinois Bar Journal," to be issued quarterly in the months of October, January, April and July. It continues its consecutive volume number. Unfortunately the change in name and size began with volume 20, number 2 (October, 1931). Number 1 of volume 20 is of the old title and size. The new edition is much broader in scope and contains local and general items of interest to the state and local associations as well as law schools. Proceedings separately published. Subscription price \$2.00 per year.

IOWA:

The Iowa State Bar Association sponsored a new 6" x 9" thirty page periodical entitled, "Iowa Bar Association Quarterly," beginning with December, 1929. It is issued March, June, September and December, and contains items and articles of interest to the Bench and Bar. Proceedings printed separately. No subscription price.

MISSISSIPPI:

The Mississippi State Bar Association jointly with the University of Mississippi Law School began the publication of a 7" x 10" quarterly July, 1928. Second and subsequent volumes begin with August and are entitled, "Mississippi Law Journal." Annual proceedings published in first number of each volume. Subscription price \$3.00 per year.

MISSOURI:

The Missouri State Bar Association began the publication of a sixteen page, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " periodical entitled, "Missouri Bar Journal" in January, 1930, being an exclusive Bar journal appearing each month throughout the year. Previous to 1929 the State Bar published a bulletin jointly with the University of Missouri Law School, known as the "Bar Bulletin," the last issue of which appeared as an official Bar organ December 21, 1928, being Law Series No. 40. Annual proceedings separately published until 1931 when they were published in volume 2, number 12 of the Missouri Bar Journal. Regular subscription \$3.00 per year.

NEW YORK:

The New York State Bar Association began the publication of a 6" x 9" periodical entitled, "New York State Bar Association Bulletin" in March, 1928, published monthly except July and August. First volume has sixteen numbers; subsequent volumes have ten numbers beginning with January. This is an exceedingly valuable publication. Annual proceedings separately published. No subscription price.

OHIO:

The Ohio State Bar Association, in 1924, started a weekly 8½" x 11" bulletin which was first called the "Paragraph Digest." Later this was changed to the "Bar Association Bulletin" and continued under that name until April, 1928, when the periodical was enlarged, changed in form and renamed the "Ohio Bar Association Report," cited as "Ohio Bar." Under this last name it is still being published weekly at a subscription price of \$6.00 per year. Proceedings since 1924 published in collated separate volume, the last being 1925-1927 in one volume. xxiv-621 pages.

OKLAHOMA:

The Oklahoma State Bar Association began the publication of an attractive 24 page, 7" x 10" monthly periodical entitled "Oklahoma State Bar Journal" in April 1931. Proceedings separately published. Subscription price \$1.00 per year.

PENNSYLVANIA:

The Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly was first published by the Committee on Plan for Affiliation of the County Bar Association with the State Association in June, 1929. It later became the official organ of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. It is a 32 page, 6" x 9" periodical issued in the months of June, September, December and March of each year. Each issue is numbered consecutively and separately paged. It contains short articles upon leading law topics. Proceedings separately published. No subscription price.

SOUTH DAKOTA:

An advance announcement has been made that the State Bar of South Dakota will begin the publication of a periodical in July, 1932, entitled "South Dakota Bar Journal." The size and number of issues per year has not as yet been agreed upon.

TENNESSEE:

The Tennessee Law Review became the official organ of the State Bar Association in December, 1931, having been adopted by the association at its annual session in June, 1931. Proceedings published separately. An author and title index to papers and index to portraits in the proceedings of the state Bar association from 1882-1931; also, memorials in the supreme court reports, volumes 1-162 may be found in the Tennessee Law Review, Vol. 10:193-218.

UTAH:

The Utah State Bar Association began the publication of a 6" x 9", sixteen page monthly in 1931, entitled "The Utah Bar Bulletin." It contains items of general interest and limited review of cases. Proceedings separately published in collected form, the last being for the years 1927-28. Subscription price \$1.00 per year.

WASHINGTON:

The Washington Law Review became the official organ for the State Bar Association, February, 1929. Volume 4, No. 1, and each succeeding issue

contains fragmentary proceedings of the annual meeting beginning with 1929. There was no meeting of the State Bar Association in 1928 because the American Bar Association held its meeting in that state that year.

WISCONSIN:

The Wisconsin State Bar Association, since September, 1927, has published a valuable and interesting sixty-four page, 6" x 9" quarterly entitled, "Bulletin of the State Bar Association of Wisconsin," which is now in its fifth volume. The first volume has five numbers, later volumes four. Proceedings published separately. Subscription \$2.50 per year.

Integrated Bar Associations

By legislative acts several State Bar Associations have been reorganized and integrated with almost unlimited powers. Such associations are comparatively new in this country, but quite general in England and Europe. Thus far nine have legislative authority, as follows:

Alabama	1923
California	1927
Idaho	1923
Nevada	1928
New Mexico	1925
North Dakota	1921
Oklahoma	1929
South Dakota	1931
Utah	1931

IDAHO:

The first act passed in Idaho was declared unconstitutional in *Jackson vs. Gallet*, 228 Pac. 1068. The legislatures of 1925 and 1929 cured the defects and it is now operative.

OKLAHOMA:

Under the reorganization act of Oklahoma in 1929 the name or title of the Association was changed from "The Oklahoma State Bar Association" to "The State Bar of Oklahoma" and designated as "The State Bar."

SOUTH DAKOTA:

The "Integrated Bar Bill" (1931) of South Dakota changed the title of "The South Dakota Bar Association" to "The State Bar of South Dakota." Their first meeting was in August, 1931.

MISSOURI:

The State Bar Association of Missouri adopted a new constitution which became effective December 1, 1931 providing for the affiliation of all local Bar associations and dividing the state into nine districts.

NEVADA:

The reorganization act of 1928 changed the title of the "Nevada Bar Association" to "State Bar of Nevada."

Many of the other state Bar associations are now considering legislative action for the purpose of integrating and synchronizing their activities.

Foreign Associations

The American Foreign Law Association, 41 Broad Street, Room 610, New York, publishes proceedings beginning with 1926. Besides the proceedings they also publish addresses and a series of bibliographies of foreign law.

Judicial Councils

The proceedings of the judicial councils are among the new and interesting periodicals and are worthy of serious effort on the part of librarians to procure. As the bibliography prepared by the late Miss Compton is so recent and covers the field so thoroughly, it is unnecessary for me to comment other than to compliment the work of Miss Compton in preparing the bibliography, and Mr. E. Hugh Behymer who so ably revised and completed the work to 1931, after the death of Miss Compton.

Note: The legislatures of North Carolina and Oregon abolished the judicial council in 1931.

Mr. James C. Baxter: The Pennsylvania Bar Association report does not take the place of the regular proceedings. They will still be published separately. You did not state that.

Mr. Small: I want to be corrected if I am in error.

I think that nearly all charge for the state periodicals; I think they have to. I say here, "The proceedings separately published."

President Parma: You have heard the report of the Committee on Bar Association Reports. What is your pleasure?

Mr. Redstone: I move that it be accepted, and that it be sent to the Executive Committee with a request for its early publication in the Journal.

The motion was seconded, voted upon, and carried.

President Parma: I want to say that so far as the California State Bar Journal is concerned, if there are any gaps in your sets we will be glad to supply them. We have a great many duplicates and we will be glad to send them to you. The State Bar Journal sends us about fifty copies.

The next reports to be heard are the reports of the Committees on Appropriations. Mr. Stebbins was to report on Appropriations for Bar Association Libraries, but he did not send his report in.

Mr. Wheeler, who was to report on Appropriations for County Law Libraries, sent a letter saying that he regretted he could not be here. I haven't heard anything about the third report, that on Appropriations for Court Libraries.

Then we come to Appropriations for Law School Libraries, and Miss Moylan will give a report on that.

Miss Helen S. Moylan read her prepared report.

Miss. Moylan (Statistics for Law School Libraries Report of the Committee, 1931-32): At first glance it may appear that this year's report on Law School Libraries merely duplicates the information given in last year's compilation. To a limited extent this report does duplicate last year's figures but this was done purposely. If these statistics are to be collected annually it is essential that they

should cover the same period for all the libraries involved; they should cover one complete fiscal year and, if possible, the dates should coincide in order that the size of the libraries involved may be compared with each other at one definite date. It was therefore decided to collect the statistics for the fiscal year running from July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931, in the hope that this would coincide with the fiscal year of the majority of the libraries reporting, and this has proved to be the case. The few instances in which the figures cover a different period are noted in the forms. The report for last year was compiled in the spring, before the fiscal year 1930-1931 had run its course, and therefore it is probable that certain of the figures were estimates. In this year's report the figures should be actual ones as the period covered was a complete entity. It is the hope of the committee that future statistics will adopt the fiscal year from July to July as a basis for their figures in order that we may get a series of comparable facts. We have already a good foundation, since last year's report covered certain facts for a period of three years and this year's report gives additional facts for 1930-31.

This year the Committee decided to call for statistics only from schools which were members of the Association of American Law Schools. This decision automatically limited the libraries to those over 7500 as that is the minimum established by that Association. Seventy two forms were sent out and fifty-nine were returned, that is practically eighty-two per cent, which is a very high percentage. It has again been necessary to use symbols instead of the names of the libraries because a number of the institutions do not care to publish their figures otherwise.

The gathering of these figures would be materially aided, it is thought, if they could be published promptly after the annual meeting. Not only is the interest keener then, but the facts gathered are more up to date and it would make them available to all schools while they are fresh and not merely to those who are able to attend the meetings of this Association. Furthermore, the fact that the preceding year's figures are in print gives the Committee a certain amount of prestige in its request for further figures. Another suggestion gathered from this year's experience is that the forms be sent in duplicate to all libraries cooperating in order that they may have a copy of their report for their own files.

We would like to suggest, also, that when the report has been put in print, a copy be sent to the Adviser on Legal Education of the American Bar Association and to the Secretary of the Association of American Law Schools. If these copies could be provided with a key indicating the names of the libraries it would be very desirable, but for this presumably special authorization would have to be obtained from all the libraries. Since one of the purposes of having a general statistics form, printed annually, is to save the institutions cooperating from the burden of answering many similar questionnaires it would seem desirable that the two associations which have frequently called for just such information as that covered by our statistics should be furnished with copies. It may become possible to cooperate with them to such an extent that they will accept our report for their purposes and not find it necessary to compile their own. This suggestion is not, of course, based on any suggestion of these two Associations but is made merely on behalf of our own Committee.

It is to be regretted that the time has been too short to draw any conclusions or make comparisons from the figures presented in this report. The separate reports from the Libraries were not received in time for a study of the figures to be made. A few questions may be raised, however, which may be significant and worth future study.

In answer to the question of whether the Law Library is administered as part of the General Library we find that 39 libraries are not and twenty are, although of these latter one is only partly so administered and two are merely nominally under the direction of the General Library. This difference in the administration should make quite a difference in the size of the library staffs required since in practically all the libraries under the administration of the General Library the ordering and the cataloging are done by a centralized department. But does it work out that way? In the group of libraries containing 15,000 or less volumes two out of six under the general library administration have two full time staff members, whereas out of 20 independent libraries only one has 2 full time people. On the other hand 4 of the first group have no full time person and 6 of the second have none. The first group has a total of 13 part time people for the six libraries, and the second group a total of 48 for the twenty libraries, in the first case an average of 2.16 part time persons and in the second an average of 2.4 persons.

Taking the figures for the group of libraries numbering 50,000 or more volumes we learn that the only one which is under General Library Administration has a staff of 19 full time and 2 part time persons, but in this library the cataloging staff is included in the law library count and it is, therefore, likely that the administrative work carried on by the law library is comparable to that in the other libraries in the group which are of approximate size. This would seem to be the case because the library which approaches B most nearly in number of volumes and expenditures for books has a full time staff of 20 and a part time staff of 4. The middle group of these libraries, ranging from 97,000-81,200 volumes, have full time staffs ranging from 7 down to 4 and part time staffs ranging from 13 down to 5. It would be interesting to study these figures in relation to the number of accessions annually and the total expenditures. One fact only is entirely clear in regard to staffs of law school libraries and that is that the overwhelming, practically unanimous, total of part time help consists of students. This subject also raises the question of whether there should not be some standard of service raised for law school libraries as well as the standard of minimum size.

Another interesting problem which might be based on these figures would be to see if any special relation can be found between the proportion of the total appropriation and the amount spent on continuations.

It is hoped that the publication of such statistics as these will provide material and incentive for future studies in law library administration.*

President Parma: You have heard the report of the Committee on Appropriations for Law School Libraries; what is your pleasure?

Mr. Small: I move that it be received and placed on file.

Mr. Feazel: And published more promptly.

Mr. Small: Yes.

* Tables of statistics will be found on p. 227-231.

President Parma: Should the committee be continued?

Mr. Small: Yes.

The motion was seconded, voted upon, and carried.

President Parma: The next to be heard is the report of Mr. Brigham for the Committee on Appropriations for State Libraries.

Mr. H. O. Brigham read his prepared report.

Mr. Brigham (Report of Committee on Appropriations for State Libraries): When your President asked me to be one of a group to discuss appropriations for state libraries, I think that she scarcely realized the difficulties which beset the investigator.

We all realize from past experience that the term "state library" is generic and may cover a law library as in the case of Alabama and Wisconsin, a historical library as in West Virginia, a library service bureau as in Arkansas, or a state law library and reference bureau as in Montana. To add to the difficulty, the legislative reference bureau may be a part of the library or it may be a separate institution maintaining its own staff and expense account.

Under the circumstances, it is impossible without an elaborate system of auditing to analyze completely the various state appropriations for library purposes.

The majority of state libraries are now expending money appropriated by the legislatures of 1931 and in that year the economic depression had not reached its height and the panic psychology had not asserted itself in the minds of the legislative members. At present there is much foreboding concerning the future and many libraries expect serious cuts in either the special session of 1932 or the biennial session of 1933.

In considering in detail the appropriation changes, I plan to group the libraries in accordance with their annual income, not only from budget appropriations, but from other revenues, such as sale of books, land rentals and court fees.

The strongest libraries in the country from the monetary viewpoint are California, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. California reports a slight variation, but Miss Gillis, State Librarian, states that a request was made to hold back about 5% of the appropriation as an unbudgeted reserve. The total shrinkage in amount will probably be \$4,000 or \$5,000. Connecticut carried its general appropriation for the two current fiscal years at the same amount, but during the year 1931 received \$19,000 for special improvements. Mr. Wyer of New York reports that no reduction was made in the appropriation for services, for books or for staff, but the 1932 legislature cut the library book appropriation from \$86,000 to \$45,000 effective July 1st. Pennsylvania reports the same appropriation for 1931-32 as in the previous biennium, but Miss MacKinney, the Director, states that the appropriations have not been very liberal and for that reason many activities the State Library would like to increase have been denied. She adds that the only division of the State Library that is encountering difficulties in meeting the demands made upon it is the Extension Division. The increased use of the privilege of drawing books from the State Library by the smaller communities of the state, brought about by

GROUP I

STATISTICS OF LAW SCHOOL LIBRARIES OF 50,000 OR MORE VOLUMES

Name	Number of Students	Number Bd. Vols. June 30, 1931	No. Vols. Added June 30, 1931	Total Amt. for Books, Periodicals, etc.	What Part Is Reg. Approp.	What Part Special Approp. or Gift	Expenditures for Books Other Than Continuations ¹	Expenditures for Continuations	Expenditures for Binding	Is Law Library Administered As Part of Gen. Lib.	If so, does centralized department do			No. on Full Time Staff	No. on Part Time Staff	Are the Latter Students?	Total Salary Expenditures	Full Time Staff	Part Time Staff
											Ordering	Cataloging	Anything Else						
..... A	1,600	334,635	21,457	\$78,000.00	\$77,500.00	\$500.00	\$53,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$15,000.00	No	.....	.....	.....	41	3 ¹	No	\$55,000.00	.....	.....
..... B	570	165,000	8,362	25,500.00	25,000.00	500.00	12,500.00	9,000.00	4,000.00	Yes	Note 2	Note 3	.....	19 ⁴	9 ⁵	Not law students	.....	\$26,800.00 ⁶	.....
..... C	339	139,000	7,207	22,428.17	20,216.48	2,211.69	14,188.45	8,239.72	4,804.50	No	.....	.....	.....	20	4	1 only	28,620.00 ⁷	.....	Very small
..... D	400	97,000	2,000	12,500.00	12,000.00	500.00	.....	.....	1,200.00	No	.....	.....	.....	4	13	Yes	12,750.00	11,500.00	\$1,250.00
..... E	607	87,058	5,750	26,902.00	24,000.00	2,902.00	7,342.00	14,000.00	4,874.00	No	.....	.....	.....	7	8	6	16,599.40	13,085.07	3,514.33
..... F	443	81,200	3,163	16,300.00	11,000.00	5,300.00	10,650.00	4,700.00	1,200.00	No	.....	.....	.....	6 ⁸	5	Yes	8,665.00	7,300.00	1,365.00
..... G	253	57,364	2,770	22,090.50	9,500.00	12,323.40	13,711.08	7,068.98	1,160.52	No	.....	Yes	.....	2	7	Yes	.....	.....	\$70.00
..... H	291	55,230	2,000	17,500.00	All	None	8,850.00	6,000.00	1,800.00	No	.....	.....	.....	2	5	Yes	8,025.00	6,200.00	1,825.00
..... I	238	54,895	2,761	16,798.62	12,422.00	4,376.62	9,640.71	6,000.00	1,157.91	No	.....	.....	.....	2	5	Yes	5,454.60	4,250.00	1,204.60

* Throughout these tables the term "continuations" is defined to include all series of law reports, session laws, periodicals, currently received.

¹ As of June 30, 1931. Earlier in year there would be more.

² Has own order department, but general library places orders and does bookkeeping.

³ Catalogues on general library staff, but work in Law Library under supervision of Law Librarian.

⁴ Includes four cataloguers on general library staff.

⁵ Does not include Sunday or holiday staff.

⁶ Does not pay for Sunday and holiday staff.

⁷ Exclusive of librarian.

⁸ Including one cleaner.

GROUP II

STATISTICS OF LAW SCHOOL LIBRARIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 VOLUMES

Name	Number of Law Students	Number Bd. Vols. June 30, 1931	No. Vols. Added June 30, 1931	Total Amt. for Books, Periodicals, etc. Yr. Ended June 30, 1931	What Part Is Reg. Approp.	What Part Special Approp. or Gift	Expenditures for Books Other Than Continuations	Expenditures for Continuations	Expenditures for Binding	Is Law Library administered As Part of Gen. Lib.	If so, does centralized department do			No. on Full Time Staff	No. on Part Time Staff	Are the Latter Students?	Total Salary Expenditures	Full Time Staff	Part Time Staff
											Ordering	Cataloging	Anything Else						
..... a	205	45,000	2,123	\$10,500.00	\$9,400.00	\$1,100.00 ¹	\$7,100.00	\$3,400.00	\$946.75	Yes	Yes ²	Yes	No	3	3	Yes	\$9,142.50	\$7,600.00	\$1,400.00
..... b	....	45,000	3,600	12,500.00	All	.....	.....	1,500.00	1,000.00	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	0	6	5	.....	None	2,800.00
..... c	437	41,979	1,314	7,815.00 ³	6,250.00	1,465.00	4,657.92	3,651.08	308.15 ⁴	No	.....	.....	.....	2	3 ⁵	Yes	5,294.35	4,650.00	554.35
..... d*	219	41,000	2,290	6,200.00	5,000.00	1,200.00	2,600.00	3,200.00	250.00	Yes	Yes	No	No	3	2	Yes	.....	5,080.00 ⁶	35c. an hour av. 6 hrs. a day
..... e	228	39,991	2,347	13,642.35	8,500.00 ⁷	5,142.35	9,128.40	4,137.60	376.35	Yes	No	No	No	1	2	Yes	2,700.00	2,100.00	600.00
..... f	453	36,701	3,845	10,500.00	All	None	5,000.00	5,500.00	1,000.00 ⁸	No	No	No	No	3	2	Yes	5,850.00	5,100.00	750.00
..... g	289	36,247	912	8,000.00	All	None	4,000.00	3,600.00	.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Supervision of Librarian	1	6	Yes	3,607.21	1,400.00	1,607.21
..... h	375	36,000	1,000	4,700.00	All	None	2,600.00	2,100.00	.....	Partly	Yes ²	Yes	Bookkeeping, Binding, etc.	1	2	Yes	2,200.00	1,600.00	600.00
..... i	68	33,413	21,287	43,000.00	Have no Reg. Approp.	All	41,500.00	1,500.00	407.00	No	No	No	No	4	9	Yes	11,490.00	10,100.00	1,390.00
..... j	135	32,000	340	2,432.00	All	None	305.00	1,792.00	335.00	Yes	Yes ²	Yes	Bookkeeping	1	2	Yes	2,785.00	2,500.00	285.00

* Fiscal year runs from September 1 to August 31.

¹ Income from endowment

² Selection of books is done by librarian. Formal orders placed by General Library.

³ Exceeded this by \$494.00.

⁴ Included in cost of continuations.

⁵ Occasionally four.

⁶ Does not include librarian's salary as member of the faculty.

⁷ No sum regularly appropriated.

⁸ All rebinding charged to expense account.

GROUP III

STATISTICS OF LAW SCHOOL LIBRARIES WITH 15,000-25,000 VOLUMES

Name	Number of Students	Number Bd. Vols. June 30, 1931	No. Vols. Added June 30, 1931	Total Amt. for Books, Periodicals, etc. Yr. Ended June 30, 1931	What Part Is Reg. Approp.	What Part Special Approp. or Gift	Expenditures for Books Other Than Continuances ⁶	Expenditures for Continuances	Expenditures for Binding	Is Law Library Administered As Part of Gen. Lib.	If so, does centralized department do			No. on Full Time Staff	No. on Part Time Staff	Are the Latter Students?	Total Salary Expenditures	Full Time Staff	Part Time Staff
											Ordering	Cataloging	Anything Else						
..... 1	293	25,313	1,036	\$2,908.21	\$2,625.00	\$283.21	\$283.98	\$1,800.00	\$824.23 ¹	No	.....	.....	.....	1	2	....	\$2,615.00	\$2,000.00	\$615.00
..... 2	145	24,718	768	10,000.00	2,000.00	8,000.00	1,863.94	6,933.50	802.75	No	.....	.....	.....	1	2	Yes	2,180.00	2,000.00	180.00
..... 3	178	24,000	1,067	5,500.00	1,250.00	4,250.00 ²	3,000.00	2,000.00	500.00	Yes, in theory	No	No	No	1	2	Yes	.....	.....	.....
..... 4	65	23,276	290	2,056.94	All	None	1,583.56	419.24	54.15	No	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Yes	1,725.00	1,600.00	125.00
..... 5 ³	150	23,050	3,000	6,698.49	5,500.00	1,198.49	.....	.....	388.54	Nominally	No	No	No	1	4	3	3,580.00	2,200.00	1,380.00
..... 6	100	23,000	720	2,197.28	1,908.39	283.89	555.98 ⁴	1,636.30	Note 4	Yes	Yes	No ⁵	No	1	3	Yes	3,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00
..... 7	523	22,000	.....	7,290.26	1,900.00	5,390.26	956.86	1,127.22	506.00	No	.....	.....	.....	1	3	Yes	2,550.00	2,100.00	450.00
..... 8	109	20,283	878	3,000.00	All	None	1,239.00	1,525.00	163.00	Yes	Yes	No	Pays Part of Lib. Salary	1	4	Yes	1,260.00	600.00 ⁶	660.00
..... 9	167	18,606	1,003	3,500.00	2,500.00	1,000.00	1,375.00	2,125.00	500.00 ⁷	Yes	Yes	No	No	1	1	Yes	1,760.00	1,260.00	500.00
..... 10	257	17,676	504	2,500.00	All	None	1,250.00	1,250.00	.....	No	No	No	No	1	2	Yes	2,880.00	2,400.00	480.00
..... 11	70	16,537	755	2,000.00 ⁸	All	None	.....	.....	250.00	No	No	No	No	1	3	Yes	1,720.00	1,320.00	400.00
..... 12	223	16,094	869	1,634.72	1,500.00	134.72	1,634.72 ⁹	Note 9	Note 9	No	No	No	No	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....
..... 13	449	15,670	767	3,200.25	3,000.00	200.25	2,539.82	660.43	236.50	No	No	No	No	1	4	Yes	1,840.00	740.00	1,100.00
..... 14	139	15,000	800	4,000.00	All	None	.....	.....	100.00	No	No	No	No	1	4	Yes	1,140.00	744.00	396.00

¹ Unusual. Ordinarily about \$125.00.

² Income from endowment.

³ Fiscal year runs from October 1 to September 30.

⁴ Includes expenditures for binding.

⁵ Does not catalog books, but does periodicals.

⁶ Rest of salary paid by general library.

⁷ From special fund of general library.

⁸ Supplemented by exchange for Law Review and state reports and laws.

⁹ Expenditures not classified.

GROUP IV

STATISTICS OF LAW SCHOOL LIBRARIES OF LESS THAN 15,000 VOLUMES

Name	Number of Students	Number Bd. Vols. June 30, 1931	No. Vols. Added Year Ended June 30, 1931	Total Amt. for Books, Periodicals, etc. Yr. Ended June 30, 1931	What Part Is Reg. Approp.	What Part Special Approp. or Gift	Expenditures for Books Other Than Continuances *	Expenditures for Continuances	Expenditures for Binding	Is Law Library Administered As Part of Gen. Lib.	If so, does centralized department do			No. on Full Time Staff	No. on Part Time Staff	Are the Latter Students?	Total Salary Appropriations	Full Time Staff	Part Time Staff
											Ordering	Cataloging	Anything else						
..... I	8694	14,659 ²	1,147	\$3,000.00	All	None	\$1,200.00	\$1,800.00	\$350.00	No	No	No	No	2	1	Full Time Staff Are Students	\$2,200.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,200.00 ³
..... II	79	14,543 ⁴	396	2,200.00	All	None	.....	.....	350.00	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Note 5	4	Yes	Note 6	1,300.00	1,300.00
..... III	145	14,018 ²	1,172	4,500.00	\$3,000.00	\$1,500.00	3,000.00	1,500.00	191.85	No	No	No	No	1	3	Yes	1,980.00	1,380.00	600.00
..... IV	91	13,500	188	2,000.00	All	None	513.00	1,030.00	455.40	Yes	Yes	Yes	....	27	None	No	1,455.00	1,050.00	405.00
..... V	98	12,439	753	2,500.00	All	None	500.00	1,364.00	372.00	No	No	No	No	1	2	Yes	.....	1,400.00	Tuition
..... VI	69	12,287 ¹⁸	311	1,750.00	All	None	1,086.32	663.70	70.00	No	No	No	No	None	3	Yes	1,200.00	None	1,200.00
..... VII	42	12,193	201	1,500.00	....	.....	1,041.52	119.00	65.25	Yes	No	No	No	2	1	Yes	2,490.00	2,340.00	150.00
..... VIII	312	12,150	1,564	3,500.00	All	None	2,440.00	960.00	176.75	No	No	No	No	None	3	2	500.00	.....	500.00
..... IX	88	12,000	950	3,200.00	All	None	1,300.00	1,800.00	85.00	No	No	No	No	None	2	1	655.00	.....	655.00
..... X	60	11,600	700	2,000.00	All	None	1,300.00	700.00	100.00	No	No	Yes	No	1	....	....	1,000.00	.....	.....
..... XI	147	11,153	611	3,358.11	2,000.00	1,300.00	1,458.11	600.00	No record	No	Gen. Lib. Does Orders Books	Gen. Lib. Does Cataloging		1	1	Yes	2,760.00	2,500.00	260.00
..... XII	81	11,130	164	2,000.00	1,500.00	500.00	1,307.00	603.00	25.00	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	None	3	2	690.00	.....	690.00

..... XIII	115	11,104	273	2,000.00	All	None	733.83	925.81	340.60	Yes	Yes	No	General Supervision	1	2	Yes	.....	1,500.00	Note 8
..... XIV	79	10,061	528	1,500.00	All	None	965.89	534.11	146.20	No	No	No	No	1	4	Yes	1,805.00	1,085.00	810.00
..... XV	82	10,560 ⁹	200	1,214.50	1,200.00	.....	None	1,114.50	100.00	No	No	No	No	Note 10	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... XVI	76	10,500	500	2,300.00	All	None	1,800.00	500.00	300.00	No	No	No	No	1	3	Yes	2,200.00	1,800.00	400.00
..... XVII	60	10,415	450	1,400.00	All	None	694.75	674.25	31.00	No	No	No	No	Note 11	2	Yes	.....	.....	200.00
..... XVIII	215	10,400	150	3,500.00	2,000.00	1,500.00	1,287.00	762.26	179.25	No	No	No	No	1	3	Yes	1,425.00	1,200.00	225.00
..... XIX	339	10,400	737	3,754.03	All	None	Not separated	.....	.....	No	No	No	No	1	None	No	1,000.00	1,000.00	None
..... XX	216	10,318	381	2,100.00	2,100.00	None	1,411.71	669.99	18.30	No	No	No	No	1	1	Yes	1,790.00	1,000.00	190.00
..... XXI	30	10,113	228	1,000.00	250.00	750.00	.....	.....	.....	Yes ¹²	Yes	Yes	.....	None	1	Yes	250.00	None	250.00
..... XXII	42	10,000	250	1,400.00	About 5%	None	600.00	800.00	50.00	No	No	No	No	None	2	Yes	360.00	None	360.00
..... XXIII	155	10,000 ¹³	1,466	4,100.00	2,500.00	1,600.00	2,253.84	899.25	547.40	No	.....	.....	.....	1	2	Yes	1,600.00	1,200.00	400.00
..... XXIV	27	9,550	450	1,500.00	All	None	1,100.00	400.00	None	No	No	No	No	None	4	3	650.00	None	650.00
..... XXV	74	.....	250	1,100.00	About 1/3	.....	1,000.00	.....	100.00	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	.....	4	Yes	868.00 ¹⁴	.....	468.00
..... XXVI	.....	.....	3,880	Note 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	No	No	No	1	10	Yes	Note 15	.....	.....

¹ Does not include Summer School.
² Fiscal year runs from September 1 to August 31.
³ Librarian is also Secretary of Law School and remainder of salary is paid from Administrative Budget.
⁴ Fiscal year runs from June 1 to May 31.
⁵ General library staff is used.
⁶ Salaries of full time staff included in general library budget.
⁷ One student given full tuition; one student half tuition.
⁸ Fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31.
⁹ Administered by dean and faculty of Law School.
¹⁰ On requisition of law school dean.
¹¹ Fiscal year runs from October 1 to September 30.
¹² Member of Law faculty acts as librarian and receives additional \$400.00 on salary.
¹³ Administration paid for library from May 15 to May 14.
¹⁴ Fiscal year runs from May 15 to May 14.

industrial conditions, has taxed to the utmost the resources of this division to meet the demand.

Wisconsin maintains three libraries, the State Library which is really a law library; the Historical Library and the Legislative Reference Library under the control of the Library Commission. The State Library showed a reduction of \$1,100 from the previous biennium, the Legislative Reference Bureau due to sessional needs, varies from year to year, but recent years have shown a marked increase. The latest annual period presents an increase from \$95,000 to \$110,500. On the other hand the appropriation for the Historical Society Library was decreased from \$91,200 to \$88,050. A full account of the action concerning this reduction may be found in the Proceedings of the National Association of State Libraries for 1932.

In the next group of libraries, with incomes approximating \$75,000, Miss Skogh of Illinois reports that appropriations remain unchanged and two minor increases were granted, totaling \$3,500. Indiana has a slight reduction of \$2,000 taken from the book fund and Michigan shows a general shrinkage of nearly \$9,000.

The Massachusetts State Library next in line shows a reduction of \$4,000 taken from the book and incidental expense funds.

Maine, on the other hand, shows a slight increase of \$300. Incidentally, it might be noted that the legislature has placed the State Library in the Department of Education and the salary of the librarian has been increased from \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year.

The appropriation for the Oregon State Library made by the legislature in February, 1931 totalled \$98,050, an increase of \$14,050 over the preceding bienniums. "The appropriation," states Miss Long, the Librarian, "to be wrested from next year's legislature seems to us to be more difficult. There is no question that this biennium we shall have the full \$98,050 for in Oregon state taxes must be paid first of all, and it is the county and local activities which are suffering from delinquent taxes."

Mr. McIlwaine for Virginia reports "The depression has struck us with a salary cut of 10%, other appropriations about 6%. In other words, the total appropriations have dropped from \$52,400 to \$48,052." The State Law Library of Virginia also shows a similar decrease.

The Ohio State Library appropriation was reduced from \$49,690 to \$41,880, a reduction of \$7,810 and by order of the Director of Finance the appropriations were reduced 10% for 1931 and 15% for 1932, a rather serious loss for the library.

Missouri maintains a State Library in the Supreme Court, a State Library Commission and an Historical Society. Mr. Menteer, the State Librarian, reports that in 1931 the library moneys were included in the general appropriations for the Supreme Court, a \$10,000 fund taking the place of a regular \$6,000 appropriation. The procedure has not been found satisfactory and, as a result, the library has less money for running expenses than in previous years, a total loss of about \$1,100. The funds for the State Library Commission and for the Historical Society are the same for the current biennium.

Miss Wilcox, the State Librarian of Texas, reports that there were no reduc-

tions in the appropriations and in addition to the usual amounts there was allotted the sum of \$1,000 for repairing documents. She adds "The depression has had little effect on our appropriation. Practically all our materials and supplies are bought on contract. Our appropriation has gone further than usual, on account of being able to get many books at reduced prices."

North Dakota maintains a general library in charge of Miss Lillian Cook, a State Historical Society under Mrs. Florence H. Davis and a State Law Library in charge of Mr. E. J. Taylor, Reporter. The three libraries have had very slight changes in their appropriations during recent bienniums, although Mr. Taylor states that there is a great agitation for reducing public expense.

Mrs. John Trotwood Moore, Librarian and Archivist of the state of Tennessee, states that the reductions made by the General Assembly were largely in salaries and special appropriations. The total amount was reduced from \$34,750 to \$32,100 for each biennium.

The State Library in New Jersey did not suffer a serious loss in its appropriations. The total appropriation was cut from \$31,650 to \$30,230 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1932.

The library work in South Dakota is conducted by three separate organizations, the State Department of History which maintains the library legally defined as the State Library; the Supreme Court maintains the Law Library and there is a Free Library Commission. The total amount received for the three departments equals \$26,150, a figure which has been constant during the past ten years.

The appropriation in Georgia remains the same as in recent years, but the salary of the State Librarian has been placed upon a permanent basis. Formerly there had been a small appropriation for the librarian's salary which was augmented by receipts for the appointment of notaries public. Under the circumstances, the librarian's compensation is somewhat smaller than in previous years, but it presents a positive figure and eliminates the evil of fees in the office.

The Alabama State Library receives its income from court fees which have not substantially changed. The Department of Archives and History Library received the same appropriation for the years 1931-32, 1932-33. Due to the arbitrary action of the Governor, serious cuts were made in the allotted budget causing four staff dismissals. A detailed account of the results of the action of the chief executive may be found in the Proceedings of the National Association of State Libraries for 1932.

Considering the libraries which receive appropriations between \$15,000 and \$20,000, Mr. McCurdy, the State Librarian of New Hampshire, writes that the legislature has not made any reduction in the State Library funds, but the usual small increases given to assistants were not allowed. A new ruling was made that officials were not to charge expenses of attending the convention to their accounts.

The State Library at Topeka, Kansas, also shows no change in its appropriations, but there is an indication of a 10% cut in salaries.

In Rhode Island the Department of Education performs the duties of the usual Library Commission and there is also a State Library and a Law Library. There has been no change in the appropriation for the public library support,

there is a shrinkage of \$400 in the appropriation for book purchases for the Law Library and an increase of \$510 for the State Library account. I might also add that the Legislature has recently passed an appropriation of \$9,000 for the erection of book stacks, the sum to be expended under the direction of the State House Commission.

Nebraska is also fortunate in maintaining its usual appropriation of \$16,550. Iowa, with the same amount of income, took a cut of \$500 for three of the four divisions of its work, but on the other hand obtained a small binding fund of \$500, giving a net loss of \$1,000.

Idaho maintains three libraries, the main one being located at Boise. The appropriations have not varied in recent years. Mr. Clay Koelsch, Clerk of the Supreme Court, states: "All books are purchased through a fund which is maintained by notarial and attorney admission fees. The total of these fees amounts to approximately \$4,500 a year."

Miss Mildred H. Pope, recently elected State Librarian of Washington, in a recent letter states: "Conditions in Washington have not been too happy in regard to appropriations, and the law and state libraries are entirely separate in their relationships. The law library is under the direction of the Supreme Court, and the State Library until 1929 was under a commission, but has now been placed under the Department of Education. In 1929 the traveling libraries were discontinued, thus cutting the appropriation for the state libraries to \$20,000. In 1931 the Governor threatened to discontinue the state library, but at the urgent solicitation of many groups it was kept on probation with a meagre appropriation of \$15,000, hardly enough to continue its existence. We hope that the future will be a little more rosy. The law library was cut from its appropriation of \$26,450 in 1929 to an appropriation of \$24,700 in 1931."

In the next group, the appropriation for Maryland has varied in recent years. A combination of totals for the State Library and the Legislative Reference Department maintained at Baltimore shows the following figures for each annual period: 1929-30, \$11,435; 1930-31, \$15,360; 1931-32, \$12,710; 1932-33, \$14,910. Miss Shearn, State Librarian, notes "The only influence the present depression has on our budget is that we are asked by the Governor to save 5% of the operating expenses. Salaries and wages have not been interfered with."

Considering Arizona, in 1931 the legislature increased the library appropriations nearly \$2,000, but for the fiscal year 1932-33 placed the appropriations very close to the old figure \$14,435. The Governor has requested all department heads to hold the amounts requested in budgets to the lowest possible minimum.

The Minnesota State Library, through Mr. Dansingberg, the librarian, reports no changes.

The state of West Virginia maintains a Department of Archives and History under the direction of Mr. Meyers, State Historian, and a State Law Library under Mr. J. A. Jackson, and there have been no reductions for either library.

Entering the \$10,000 class, Nevada, through V. M. Henderson, State librarian, writes that the present financial unrest has not made any difference in the appropriation by the legislature. Mr. H. J. Conant of Vermont, makes the same report for that state. Oklahoma, on the other hand, shows an increase from \$9,740 to \$10,420. Wyoming also presents unchanged appropriations, but Miss

Ausherman in a recent letter informs me, "Funds to purchase law books, and books for the Miscellaneous Division are derived from land rentals and income from permanent investments. Last year land rentals in Wyoming were reduced one cent per acre, and this has had an effect of somewhat reducing the amount of money which we have to spend for books."

The Kentucky State Library appropriation was reduced from \$10,500 to \$9,000. Miss Veale writes as follows: "Of course, we are hindered very much by such reductions but during the present times it has become necessary for all state appropriations to be reduced and we expect to carry on to the best of our ability with what we have to use, hoping that the 1934 session will be able to put them back to where they were. However, we expect to continue our exchange with the states, as formerly, but to make our economy show in other places."

According to a letter from Miss Broughton, the State Library of North Carolina took a loss of \$1,500 with the stipulation that the reduction should be in personal service. The library was also informed by the Budget Commission that it would be necessary for the department to exist within 70% of its appropriation and in July, 1931 the salaries of all state employees were reduced 10%. Miss Broughton adds "All these reductions may be attributed to the present depression."

The Mississippi legislature at a recent session reduced the appropriation for the State Library from \$11,850 annually to \$7,150, a serious cut required by conditions in that state.

Florida's income was dropped from \$6,850 to \$6,475 for the State Library and a cut of \$700 for the Supreme Court Library.

The State Library of Arkansas is under the charge of the Secretary of State and all expenses for the purchase of books are paid out of the General Assembly contingent fund. For the Arkansas Free Library Service Bureau in the Department of Education, Miss Christine Sanders, Librarian, reports that the sum of money received from the state remains the same, but the department is no longer having the financial support from the Rosenwald aid which means an actual reduction of \$2,875.

The Louisiana State Library was fortunate in retaining the same appropriation as in the previous biennium. Owing to the general depression it was not thought wise to apply for any increase, although the proper expansion and growth of the library warranted such action.

The income of the State Law Library of Montana has been constant for the past seven years.

Mrs. Chapman, of New Mexico, reports no change in the appropriation for either of the two libraries in the state.

The South Carolina State Library has had its appropriation cut from \$4,815 to \$3,978.

The Utah State Library is attached to the Supreme Court and derives its income from a small appropriation and from fees. This sum varies slightly from year to year.

There are two departments in Colorado. The library maintained by the Court is also supported by fees. The depression has caused a pronounced reduction from this source of revenue in recent years. The Department of

Public Instruction maintains a library with the Superintendent ex officio State Librarian. A communication from that department states: "At one time the State Legislature, through the interference of the Governor and his attitude towards the State Library, failed to make any appropriation for maintenance of the State Library. However, the salary of the Librarian, being fixed by law and consequently being a continuing appropriation, after a Court decision, was proven impossible to be dispensed with. I cannot say that the present conditions have any marked relation in regard to our appropriations; it would seem that we have the same thing to contend with at each Legislature, namely, the lack of interest displayed by the legislators in the appropriations necessary for the maintenance and equipment of the library."

The Delaware State Library receives a small amount of money plus revenue from the sale of session laws and law reports. Mrs. Agnes G. Willey, State Librarian, writes: "By act of the Legislature of 1931 this money now goes into the general fund of the state. The balance in our special fund July 1, 1931 was \$1,259.63. This, added to the \$500 for each of the two fiscal years 1931-32 and 1932-33 gives us \$2,259.63 for these two years. You will understand, of course, that our State Library is purely a law library and this money is spent for law books only."

The roll of the states has been completed. In general the libraries have suffered from the economic situation, but the friendly letters show that our state and law librarians are carrying on with courage and sustained hope.

At the meeting of the National Association of State Libraries at New Orleans on April 25, 1932 informal reports were made from various states concerning the subject of budgets during depression. In many cases the information is in more complete detail than in this summary report and can be found in the Proceedings of the National Association of State Libraries for 1932 issued in separate form by that Association.

President Parma: If there is no objection, the report will be published as soon as possible.

The next report will be that of the Committee on List of Law Libraries in Standard Legal Directory.

Miss Anna M. Ryan read her prepared report.

Miss Ryan (Report of the committee on the list of Law Libraries for The Standard Legal Directory, 1931-1932):

To the American Association of Law Libraries:

As early as October 1931 your committee commenced work on the list of Law Libraries to appear in The Standard Legal Directory.

Each member of the committee which consisted of ten members had excellent results from their efforts and copies of the Directory were mailed to members of the Association in March.

May I suggest that it might be of assistance to next year's committee to have a member from Canada.

President Parma: We are next to hear from Mr. Feazel, who will report for the Committee on Memorials in State Reports.

Mr. Feazel: This report was prepared by Dr. Wire, who has been making a sort of hobby of this matter for the last four or five years. Mr. Small and

myself have served as members of the committee, although our work has been more or less nominal.

Mr. Feazel read the report of his committee.

Mr. Feazel (Committee on memorials in state reports): Your committee submit this as their fifth and final report. We would detail some of our many experiences in the work of securing the indexing and printing of these lists of memorials, but we fear it might become uninteresting to others. We refrain from names, but casually, only casually, mention three states somewhat briefly.

Your chairman indexed the memorials in one of thirteen original states, all but the first ten volumes, there being some difference between the numbering of these early volumes, and copied these slips, and sent them on with the understanding that the work was to be completed and printed in that state. That was February 3, 1930. We waited patiently, checked publications occasionally, with negative results. Lately, to make sure, one of our friends also checked. Several follow-up letters did no perceptible good, and patience having done its perfect work, we completed both ends of the set, and sent it on to Law Library Journal, where it will appear in the April, 1932 issue. The second state was indexed in 1929, checked, and copy was sent on, and a letter of acknowledgment promised publication in June 1930. More waiting and watching, and friendly checking, and finally that was brought down to date, and sent to Law Library Journal.

Case no. three, librarian promised to index—we waited a year—and in answer to our letter, found work had not been done, so our worthy successor at Worcester County Law Library volunteered, and a fine copy was sent on for publication in their Law School periodical. Back came reply, that the staff, which could not, or would not, certainly did not index the reports, had been checking list, and could not find memoirs of some minor court judges in the list. Our lists had always been taken as is, and printed as such. We certainly are not doing this work voluntarily to suit "the individual idiosyncrasies," as Mr. Dewey used to say, of any particular library.

We found in many of the southern and western states that the indexing and printing had all to be done outside the state. This was particularly true of the last assignment of our committee. One Bar association secretary replied, that they did not print any outside material. Another Bar association secretary wrote "I do not know what you mean by memoirs of the bench and bar." Another said they did not print any report but our list would go into their files, needless to say that we at once wrote them to the effect that that would neither do them nor us any good, and would they please return said list for printing, as per stamps enclosed, which same they did. We dreaded copying all those weird Hawaiian names again, once was enough. The Philippines in a note of delicious native English agreed to print if the list was not too long. It was only nine lines and we waited a year, made another copy, and that went to Law Library Journal.

Another of the thirteen original states could neither be indexed, nor printed within its own borders, so carrying out the reputation of the Worcester County Law Library, Miss Kirschner did that, to go to L. L. J. All these delays, and more have held up the printing of these lists, far beyond our anticipation.

Since our fourth report, only the following have been printed and checked as such on our list of appearances.

Kentucky, Wire, Kentucky State Bar Association Reports, Vol. 30 p. 313-315.

North Carolina, Wire, North Carolina Law Review 10:108-110.

Oklahoma, Feazel, Law Library Journal 25:63-64.

Porto Rico, Wire, Law Library Journal 25:64.

Our own Law Library Journal, as you see has most generously come to our relief in this vital matter of printing, and in the April issue which goes to press on the fifteenth of this month, will be found lists for, and of, Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia. In writing Professor Donald Graham, managing editor of The Rocky Mountain Law Review, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, asking to print the list for Colorado, he not only agreed to do so, but offered to print the lists of surrounding states. This most generous offer, of course we immediately accepted with our best thanks. These state lists are now in his hands for printing in the columns of the Review, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming.

The following are on our slow list, California, Missouri, Oregon, Rhode Island. They hope to print sometime, but so far as we can find out, have not done so at present.

We now give honorable mention, to three states which have indexed their memorials and printed them in their reports, Georgia, Illinois, and Kansas. The efficient State Librarian, Miss Thornton did Georgia supreme and appellate, and secured their printing, by order of the court, in Georgia 169:895-896. Illinois was indexed, presumably by the reporters, and printed in 151 Illinois, and succeeding volumes, as noted in our fourth report.

Our friend Judge Ruppenthal, Secretary of the State Judicial Council of Kansas, indexed reports of that State, and secured their printing in Kansas 100.

These memorials, court rules, lists of attorneys, notes by early reporters, and other, often times personal matters, really should have been done by the reporter as a part of the routine work. Space would not amount to much at a time, but I suppose we must be thankful for their preservation at all. Certainly more than one historical paper can be prepared from the sources, which we as an association have uncovered. Conversation in the fall of 1929, in Chicago, on one of my varsity campuses, with one of the most famous professors of law, in the whole United States, whose work on evidence, is an authority in not only every state but in every court in these United States, singular and plural, about our work, led to his unqualified endorsement of the work of this committee. He went on to say that our work would unlock many things invaluable to their professors of the history of the law. This conversation has greatly comforted us, when we found so many Bar association secretaries, and even librarians, indifferent to the work of this committee. This has been entirely a labor of love and devotion.

By all who have taken part in the work, it is felt that all have been enriched by the discoveries which have been made in the progress of the work. I certainly was rejoiced to find, in the next to last state, Virginia, 3:138-142, Thomas Jefferson, "whether Christianity is a part of the common law," where

the immortal T. J. ratiocinated for these four pages and concluded his question in the affirmative, much to our relief. This, of course is found in his collected works. But these are not in all law libraries, whereas the Virginia reports, are found, either in original or in reprint, in all but the smallest law libraries.

Also in our very last set, little old Vermont, 94:501-525, Chief Justice J. H. Watson, gave an address on the Vermont Constitution of 1777 in relation to slavery. One can not rightfully understand the reports, much less interpret them correctly, unless one knows something of the men who wrote them, and the times in which they were written.

It is fitting in closing this report, that we should first of all, thank all of our friends and associates who have so faithfully and gallantly answered our call for help. Each one is given credit in print as the list appears. Your committee has done most excellently, and I again thank them for their loyalty in covering their assignments. Our years record is 2231 volumes. My personal record for all these years, is 2946 volumes, rather under than over, with at least an additional ten percent for gaps, and bringing up to date. Outside the committee, the only one to do more than one state, is Miss L. L. Kirschner, Librarian, Worcester County Law Library, who did Maryland 160 volumes, and Tennessee 332 volumes. So we conclude our work, and this report, with the hope that the work which has been done will be an incentive to others. Total expense has been two dollars for postage. I hope as a private individual to submit a cumulative list of all appearances soon. Your committee respectfully asks to be discharged, having done all they set out to do.

Mr. H. O. Brigham: Why wouldn't Wilson be able to handle a thing of that sort?

Mr. Feazel: It will not be very long. It can go into the Law Library Journal. There will be forty-eight entries for the forty-eight states and just a little entry showing where the bar memorials for those states are printed.

Mr. Mettee: This report has already been done in Baltimore. Why go over the same ground? I wrote Dr. Wire to send down to Baltimore or to authorize somebody to typewrite those cards. I didn't expect to typewrite them myself. I had employed extra help for my own work. He could get all the reports from all the magazines back to 1910. The Maryland Bar Association has been covered. I have an index of that information except for the last three years. Why go all over it?

President Parma: You have heard the report which Mr. Feazel has just read.

Mr. Small: I move that it be accepted and placed on file and, on the recommendation of Dr. Wire, that the committee be discharged.

Mr. Feazel: I second that motion.

Mr. Small: I would also make a motion that \$2 be paid to Dr. Wire for postage.

Secretary Mills: The \$2 has already been paid, Mr. Small.

Motion to accept report was voted upon and carried.

President Parma: The next report we are to hear is Mr. Redstone's report on the Supplement to Handlist of American Statute Law.

Mr. Redstone: This is going to be the briefest report of the afternoon. The Supplement to the Handlist is in preparation. Ten states have been finished. We hope, at the convention in 1933, that all the states will be finished, but it is up to you people to assist us. If these lists are sent to you during the coming year kindly check them and return them to us, and we will see that they are completed by 1933.

President Parma: The next thing on the program is a paper to be read by Miss Betz, Assistant Librarian of the University of Michigan Law School, on "Pamphlets, Their Collection and Classification in Law Libraries," written by Mrs. Elizabeth Armstrong Cupp, Law Librarian, University of Southern California.

The manuscript prepared by Miss Cupp was read by Miss Betz.

Miss Betz (Pamphlets, their collection and classification): Many questions present themselves to most law librarians today since the craze for pamphlet collections seems to have become popular. Altho there are several law libraries that have for a long time used their own system of preserving pamphlets and making them available for use, the great majority are still a bit dubious about the correctness of the scheme of filing and indexing. For this reason and for the reason that I, personally, have an interest in pamphlet collecting, this paper is written.

I

Pamphlets are of value, first, because the material they contain is not available in any other form. For example, commission reports, council reports, short bibliographies on current problems are available only in pamphlets. Second, they are of value in many instances in new fields of inquiry in which material in book form is not yet published. As Miss Watts of the Legislative Reference Bureau in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania has written me, "... Many of the subjects of interest to us are so recent that the only available discussion thereof appears in pamphlets. Hence the bulk of our material is in pamphlet form." For example, at the University of Southern California where we specialize to some extent in the field of air law and radio communications, we find that the vast majority of treatises come in pamphlet form, and that this material is not to be found in the few books in these fields. At present there are over fifty pamphlets in this collection.

However there are some pamphlets that have only a temporary value. This class includes the current laws of state and federal government on various topics such as taxation, workmen's compensation, delinquency laws, etc. The California workmen's compensation laws for 1929 are only worth retaining until the 1931 edition is received because the 1931 edition will show the law as it was passed originally and all the amendments up to the present time. Hence these pamphlets are not worth binding because of their temporary value, and therefore a way to keep them unbound and available for use is important.

All kinds of pamphlets find they way into the law library, either by invitation or otherwise. They can be classed somewhat as follows:

1. Reprints of laws

2. Monographs on special subjects, including addresses, and short studies which embrace the following subjects:

- air law
- arbitration
- Juvenile delinquency
- law enforcement
- legal aid
- prohibition
- taxation, etc.

3. Reports of

- Judicial councils
- Law enforcement commissions
- Crime commissions
- Public welfare Committees, etc.

I suppose that whether you collect pamphlet material or not depends upon whether your library has a demand for it. And it is quite true that your collection will grow as the demand arises, and in the direction that it dictates. For example, if you are a Bar association librarian, and the state or local Bar in your community is doing research work in the field of simplified appellate procedure, jury selection, standards of legal education and admission to the Bar, or whatever it is that is at present holding the interest of the Bar, you will be collecting every available piece of information for this study; if you are a state law librarian, or state reference librarian, you will be doing practically the same for your legislators; if you are in a university law library you will be performing a similar service for your faculty and research students.

To illustrate: At the present time our library is collecting all the information possible concerning every phase of trial practice. Pamphlets are procured even from England which describe the English attempts at reform, and the criticism and approval that are given these reforms. To the same degree we endeavor to get all material published in every state in the union.

The better known libraries do not have great difficulty in collecting an abundance of pamphlet material, it comes to them automatically from the great number of mailing lists on which they appear. However, they have the same difficulties in making special collections as the smaller libraries, because every library does not get everything that is published, and pamphlets are the most illusive material to locate.

Hence, if your library has a need for current material that is unavailable in book form, it is well if one person on your staff should regularly devote some time to its collection. There are some definite sources from which references to this class of material can be gleaned. Legal magazines, both American and foreign, library bulletins, newspapers, and checklists including Public Affairs Information Service, Cumulative Book Index, Monthly Catalogue of U.S. Documents, Monthly Checklists of State Publications, and Publisher's Weekly are among the more usual methods of finding references to current discussion of this kind. University law reviews offer very little help, altho occasionally a pamphlet is deemed of sufficient importance to review. Other legal periodicals are more fruitful. Legal magazines from England invariably note the publica-

tion of current unbound material of interest to the legal profession. Magazines in the United States that fall in the class with such organization publications as Bar association bulletins and journals, tax association magazines, often contain much of value. If your main interest is in state or federal government publications the government checklists are invaluable.

But there is a wealth of material that is not published by states, by Bar associations, or by universities which should be contained in a good pamphlet collection of current information upon topics collateral to law. It is really only by constantly watching newspapers, notices of meetings of commissions, of reports on work done in endowed foundations that the collection can be expanded. There is at present one publication which is of great value and that is the bulletin of Public Affairs Information Service. This service stars all the free material in its Weekly Bulletin, and states the cost where there is one, and above all it gives the *correct source* of the material.

It has been remarked by several librarians that they can never spend the time it takes to run thru all the notices and periodical material that comes to the librarian's desk each day. About one half hour each day upon the part of the librarian or some capable assistant is sufficient to run through the average daily accumulation. At first it may take longer, but as time goes on one becomes accustomed to the places to look for pamphlet material and the necessary time is greatly lessened. Nor need the burden be borne by the library staff alone. The interested member of the faculty, or lawyer doing the research can also be encouraged to bring new items to your attention.

II

It is my impression that pamphlet collecting is worthwhile. Though some librarians say that the grade of material that comes to their desk is not really worth much care, it is certainly true that the short treatises you actively collect are worth your consideration in making them available for use.

All librarians collect pamphlet material to some degree, if only to the degree of not putting the valuable material in the waste basket when it accidentally comes to their desk. Most all of us agree that such material is not of sufficient value to spend much time on, therefore it seems that it is worth our while to discuss the present methods of caring for pamphlets and decide for ourselves upon a simple system best fitted to our individual needs.

The present schemes or systems for keeping pamphlets embrace the most minutely worked out plans of filing, and the simple system of having the librarian remember that pamphlets you have and where they may be found. The small circular sent out before starting this paper brought out the fact that 17 libraries in the association bound their pamphlets in the order of their accession (with a few exceptions as to size and special subjects); that 27 libraries filed them away unbound under one of several systems; and that 9 libraries used both systems; and all librarians except three stated that the pamphlets were catalogued in some manner.

First let us discuss the various methods of binding pamphlets. For instance, the Philadelphia Bar Association Library binds their material in the order in which they are received, giving each volume a "pamphlet volume number," and

the cataloguing of the pamphlet refers to that volume. At the present time they have some 360 volumes in this collection. Among the other law libraries that bind pamphlets in this manner are: Cincinnati Bar Association Library, New York State Library, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and Yale University Law Library. The library of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York binds their material in the order of its receipt, except that standard size material is bound in one series, and catalogued as "in pam. v. 758," while octavo volumes are bound in several series as for example, International Law, League of Nations, etc., and the catalogue card carries the reference "In int. law pamphlet v. 84." Again all folio pamphlets are put in one series, using the catalogue reference "in folio pam. v. 78." This library has over 761 bound volumes of such material.

Yale Law Library binds their pamphlets by years, according to size, but does separate such subjects as International Law, Roman Law, Social Sciences, etc., and binds them in separate series.

Before leaving the description of binding these treatises, it is interesting to note the system used in the Columbia University Law Library. There all important pamphlets, large and small are bound in boards, and then treated like books. It is admitted that this is the most expensive manner of preserving pamphlets, but I am sure that this is the most perfect way to care for the more valuable items. But as most libraries are not in a position to pay that much for their care, and as no library would want to treat every pamphlet in that manner, we must consider the other methods.

It has been called to my attention that the reason for binding pamphlets chronologically rather than by subject is that classifying even with a small collection will much delay the final binding and that if all pamphlets are bound together by subject, and one volume is lost, it may be that all the material upon a certain subject has been lost. These two reasons plus the fact that bound material is so easily shelved and cared for are perhaps the best reasons for binding pamphlet material in series according to size, and in the order in which they are received.

Now let us turn to the methods used in keeping such material in its unbound form. Several libraries have worked out systems for their use, and each of these systems has its own merit. There are at least four reasons for preserving pamphlets in this manner; first, to avoid the cost of binding; second, to make available such material that has temporary value only; third, to bring together all material on the same subject for the most convenient use of the research student; and fourth, to afford greater availability for use, that is, to avoid the possibility of having demands that can not be supplied for the reason that two or more treatises that may be bound in the same volume are wanted by different persons.

The system used in the Law Library at the University of Michigan is worth describing. There the pamphlets are placed in boxes according to subject, i.e., legal education, banks and banking, etc. Pamphlets are numbered in the order they are received, and are shelved without regard to author or date. The reader calls for them by number, e.g., *Admiralty Pamphlet no. 7*. By this method the page can readily locate the pamphlet with the minimum amount of information, just the number, (*Admiralty no. 7*).

At the Western Reserve Law Library the pamphlets are filed in letter folders in an upright cabinet, by the number which appears upon the pamphlet. This is a very simple system, but is open to the same objection that can be made to binding pamphlets chronologically,—they are not arranged according to subject, which is a great convenience to research students.

The Legislative Reference Bureau at Harrisburg, being a library with the bulk of its material in pamphlet form, has worked out a very satisfactory system of classification. The system is perhaps more elaborate than the average law library would find time to install, but it is most complete. Miss Watts, the Reference Librarian sent the following description of this classification:

"By using the arrangement of classification with the order of accession thereunder, we have a call number as follows: $\frac{B \ 130}{1}$ which means that it is a pamphlet to be found in the boxes (B) treating on primaries (130) and the first one acquired on that subject. Using the numerical arrangement as a so-called Cutter number did away with the constant handling and relocating of pamphlets which would have been obligatory had the alphabetical arrangement been adhered to. We have a shelf list, but by this means our call number is just as distinctive as if it were a Cutter number, and once placed does not have to be changed. True, it may not bring all pamphlets by one author in the same box or the adjacent one, but the catalogue serves this purpose, and we have found that the time and labor saved in this arrangement is well worth our while. Our catalogue is classed and not a dictionary one."

At the University of Southern California we have worked out a bit different system. It is a combined decimal and alphabet system, by which the pamphlets are arranged in alphabetical order according to subject. The use of the decimal affords infinite expansion between subjects, so that, regardless of increase, the strict alphabetical order is maintained. Cards for each pamphlet are filed in the regular card catalogue, and contain a notation, e.g., "See pamphlet file no. T.25" (Taxation). The pamphlets themselves are placed in dust-proof boxes, provided with brass card holders to hold 3 x 5 cards giving the subject and catalogue number of their respective contents. For example, the pamphlet file containing air law material reads—A.55 *Air Law*.

The systems outlined above for filing pamphlets away unbound makes it a very simple task to discard the old material when the new comes in to take its place. To illustrate, when the 1931 edition of the California Vehicle Act is received, there is no necessity for keeping the 1929 edition. The new edition gives all the information contained in the '29 edition plus the new laws and interpretations. When such material is received, it is a simple matter to draw the old cards from the catalogue, put in the new ones, and discard the old pamphlet.

Here then are described various methods of filing away pamphlets and preparing them for convenient circulation. Binding pamphlets has several advantages over not binding them, while not binding pamphlets also has its merits.

Bound pamphlets are less apt to stray away or get lost, and they are much easier to catalogue and shelve. And most of us will agree that some material should be bound—that is, material of permanent value, material that is large enough to make one fair sized book, material such as series of annual reports of a state body, as a judicial council, or welfare commission.

In deciding upon the policy that each library is to pursue in adopting one or the other ways of caring for this material, one must also take into consideration, the following arguments for the unbound methods, namely,— that it is less expensive; that it brings the material together by subject; that it makes even material of temporary value immediately available; and that a bound pamphlet incorrectly catalogued, or the index card lost, is forever lost to use, while if unbound it is still available on the shelf under the subject no matter what has happened to the index card.

In your own library, the number of persons on your staff, the size of your pamphlet collection, your plans for its development, will all enter into your determination of the kind of system you will adopt if you have no well defined plan at present.

Although a pamphlet may not seem to you today to be of great value, tomorrow you may find that it contains just that bit of information that a patron wishes. This is an appeal to make this material available to your patrons in some simpler manner without too much effort on the part of the library staff, and with the minimum of cost. In closing may I say that I am sure that if any of you are interested in any of the library systems mentioned in this paper, an inquiry addressed to that library, will bring you, a more detailed description of its use.

President Parma: We will next hear from the Resolutions Committee.

Mr. Small read the report of the Committee on Resolutions with regard to memorials to deceased members.

Mr. Small: We are sorry to record the passing of our most honored and distinguished member, John H. Arnold, who passed away August 8, 1931 at the home of his daughter in Winnetka, Illinois. He had made his home with her for some years.

Mr. Arnold had a long and distinguished service as law librarian of the Harvard Law School. He became librarian in 1872 and continued as such until 1913, when he resigned. From that date to the time of his death he had been librarian emeritus. The Harvard Law School Library stands today a monument to his memory. When he took office it contained less than 10,000 volumes; before he retired it had grown to a total of 150,000. These figures, impressive as they are, leave much of his story untold.

During his life, Mr. Arnold taught for eight years in the Rhode Island public schools and afterwards in Kendall's School for Boys in Cambridge.

He was born in Portsmouth, R. I. April 4, 1839, the son of Edmund and Sally J. (Greene) Arnold. In 1860 he married Lois Anthony of Portsmouth.

Mr. Arnold was present at the first meeting of this Association at Narragansett Pier, R. I. in 1906. Ill health and heavy duties in the library prevented him from taking an active part in the affairs of the Association although he always had a deep interest in our success and rendered valuable suggestions from time to time. We deeply mourn his loss, as he has ever been looked up to as the dean of law librarians, for whom we had the highest admiration and respect.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the members of the American Association of Law Libraries now assembled, express our deep sorrow in the passing

of our beloved member and convey to his family our sympathy in their loss and bereavement; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be made a part of the records of our Association.

Done by vote of the Association assembled in the city of New Orleans, La. this 28 day of April, 1932.

It was with profound sorrow that word was received announcing the death of Elias J. Lien, who passed away at his home in St. Paul, Minnesota, on February 8, 1932.

The passing of our esteemed friend and respected member removes from earth's activities a man of unusual worth and sterling character, who served as assistant in the Minnesota State Library from 1904 to 1911, and later as State Librarian, from 1911 to January, 1921. No man ever ranked higher in that position in the estimation of the member of the Bar; a real student, both of books and methods by which books could be made available for use, his studies brought results of distinction for himself and were of great service to the public. After leaving the State Library he took up the practice of law in which he was engaged at the time of his death.

He was President of this Association from 1914 to 1916, and his death is the first to occur in the long list of ex-presidents since its organization in 1906.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the member of this Association now assembled, express our sorrow in the death of an honored member and convey to Mrs. Lien and the bereft son and daughter, our sympathy in their loss and bereavement; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be made a part of the records of our Association.

Done by vote of the Association assembled in the City of New Orleans, La., this 28 day of April, 1932.

It was with deep sorrow that we learned of the death of Con P. Cronin, who passed away in a local hospital in Phoenix, Arizona, on March 14, 1932.

Mr. Cronin was born in Charleston, Massachusetts, April 27, 1871, educated in the public schools of Boston and went to Arizona in 1893. He was married to Miss Lillian E. Rood of New Haven, Connecticut, who died in 1925.

Mr. Cronin was active in pioneer life long before Arizona became a state. He held the position of county recorder of Yuma County from 1896 to 1905 when he was appointed inspector in the United States Department of Commerce, in which capacity he served until 1912. When Arizona became a state Mr. Cronin was chosen secretary of the Senate. He was appointed state librarian for life by the Legislature in 1912 and served in that position until his death.

He was a tireless worker in the interests of the state, and was responsible for many outstanding accomplishments in the library field of Arizona. He had been in ill health for several years, but during all this time he maintained a lively interest in public affairs and conducted the administration of the state library until it became one of the outstanding libraries of the southwest.

Mr. Cronin was a veteran of the Spanish American War and a member of the famous Rough Riders. He was president of the National Association of State Libraries from 1924 to 1926 and for a time was vice-president of the

National Commission on Uniform State Legislation, and an active member of the American Association of Law Libraries.

In private and public life Mr. Cronin was a gentleman, a person of rare ability and congenial temperament, and his friendship, example and service will remain with us a cherished memory.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the members of this Association now assembled, express our sorrow in the death of our beloved friend and member and convey to the family our sympathy in their loss and bereavement; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be made a part of the records of our Association.

Done by vote of the Association assembled in the City of New Orleans, Louisiana this 28 day of April, 1932.

President Parma: You have heard the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Do I hear a motion for its adoption?

Mr. Mettee: I move that all the resolutions be adopted.

Mr. Baxter: In your resolutions, was it provided that a copy of those be sent to the family of each?

Mr. Small: Yes.

The motion was seconded, voted upon, and carried.

President Parma: Have you anything further, Mr. Small?

Mr. Small: There will be the usual resolutions so far as thanking everybody is concerned.

President Parma: Have you those ready?

Mr. Small read the resolutions of thanks prepared by his committee.

Mr. Small: Fortunate indeed is the American Association of Law Libraries in being able to hold its annual conference in the city of New Orleans, a city of unique historic interest, and among a people noted for their cordiality and hospitality.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this Association extend its thanks for the most cordial words of welcome and kindly greetings and felicitations in our behalf and for the courtesies shown us during the conference:

To Mr. Edward A. Parsons, Librarian, New Orleans Public Library, representing his honor, the Mayor;

To Dean Rufus C. Harris of Tulane University Law School;

To Reverend Albert Biever, S. J. and founder of Loyola University;

To Mr. Henry McCall, on behalf of the Louisiana Bar Association;

To Mr. Herbert W. Kaiser, President of the New Orleans Bar Association;

To Miss Alice M. Magee, the genial State Librarian of Louisiana.

To the city and state officials and the citizens who have contributed to our pleasure, comfort and convenience we express our profound thanks.

To Mrs. Helen Pitkin Schertz and Mrs. Flo Field for their kindness in guiding us through the old French Quarter of the city;

To Mr. Edward A. Parsons for his delightful talk following the luncheon at the Patio Royal;

To Dean Rufus C. Harris and Judge Byrnes, Dean of the Law School of

Loyola University, for their able addresses before the Association we give thanks and appreciation.

To Mr. Henry Toll of Chicago, Miss Ella May Thornton, State Librarian of Georgia, Harriet Spiller Daggett, Professor of Law, Louisiana State University for their contributions for the betterment of the cause we represent;

To Lyle Saxon, Dorothy Dix and others we express appreciation for splendid after dinner speeches and contributions at our annual banquet;

To the several speakers and writers who have contributed so well and generously to our program and their thoughtful efforts in behalf of the Association;

To Professor Eldon R. James and the faculty of the Harvard Law School for their generous and painstaking work in the preparation of the Index to Legal Periodicals which is published quarterly with our Journal;

To the Roosevelt, St. Charles and Monteleone Hotel managements for accommodations and courtesies shown our Association during the convention;

To Miss Rosamond Parma, President, and Mrs. Lotus Mitchell Mills, Secretary-Treasurer, and all other officers of the Association who have administered its affairs so splendidly for the past year;

To the queen of hostesses, Miss Magee, who has spent much time and expense in the preparation of the program and entertainment of the members of our Association during the convention we owe a debt of gratitude and sincere thanks.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that these resolutions be adopted and the persons contributing to the program and entertainment be given acknowledgment of the action taken at this session.

Done in the city of New Orleans, this 28th day of April, 1932.

President Parma: All those in favor of adopting this wonderful literary effort will kindly signify by the usual sign.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Small: We are sincerely sorry to learn of the serious illness of Mr. John Fitzpatrick, past President of this Association. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Secretary be instructed to wire Mr. Fitzpatrick expressions of our good wishes and hope for his speedy recovery.

I move the adoption of that resolution.

The motion was seconded, voted upon, and carried.

Mr. Small: Last year I offered an amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws, which conformed to the provision of the By-Laws relative to making amendments, that they shall be submitted at least sixty days in advance of adoption. You have had nearly a year, so you have probably been sufficiently informed. It is to amend Section 9: "The officers shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, and a Secretary-Treasurer, all of whom shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Meeting and serve until their successors are appointed." There is no change in that. The Secretary does not have the exact verbiage of the amendment, but we can get it. It is to add to that sentence, "excepting the President, who shall not be reelected or shall not succeed himself or herself in office." That means that Presidents may serve only one year. Our practice has been, by custom, to allow two years. According to the Secretary's report, I think we have over 200 members. I think this is a wise move on our part. To follow the practice we have followed ever since

the beginning would give our members very little chance of receiving the honor of the presidency. So far as that is concerned, I know that neither the parent body, the American Library Association, the National Association of State Libraries, or any of the subsidiaries of the parent association continue their Presidents in office. They retire at the end of one year. I think I am right in that statement.

This is merely for the purpose of passing the office around. Every two years the membership may change quite materially.

I move the adoption of that amendment.

Mr. Mettee: There is something more to be considered than the number of members. Suppose the President is in and he does not get to operating for eight or nine months, and something important comes up that he wants to finish. He is out of office before he has done anything. If he serves for one year, and at the end of that year you want to elect him again, you should be permitted to do so. If you go into office now and your committees do not operate until within three months of the next meeting you can not do very much.

Mr. Small: I do not think that is possible.

Mr. Mettee: It has happened.

Mr. Small: Well, I still stick to my amendment. I think it is right and fair to the membership that they should all have a chance. The precedent of two years was set at the time I was President. I objected to the second year, if you remember. I wanted to retire at the end of the first year and persuasion was used on me to continue, as we were in just a formative state and had no organization. I reluctantly continued for the second year, but I think you will find, if we have the records of that year, that I said, "This is not a precedent." I objected on that score then and I object to it now.

The motion was seconded, voted upon, and carried.

Mr. Small: This is not a reflection upon anyone. We do not know who is going to be the next President. We are unconscious of who the party who receives the honor for next year will be.

President Parma: Mr. Schmehl has sent in an amendment which he would like to have passed. Of course, it can not be passed at this time, but I would like to read it so that it will be on file and may be passed next year, if you so desire.

It is a proposed amendment to Section 4: "Any person officially connected with a Law Library, State Library, or with a General" and he has added "or Special Library maintaining a Law Section may become a member of this Association."

That adds the feature of a Special Library containing a Law Section.

I have also an invitation from Miss Rebecca Rankin, Secretary of the Special Libraries Association, inviting this Association to attend their meeting, to be held June 13-17 at the Lake Placid Club. She said that perhaps you would like to have an official representative, and if so, they would be glad to welcome one from our Association. I wondered if you wanted to elect anybody to represent us in the Special Libraries Association.

Mr. Mettee: That is in response to my last year's invitation to that associa-

tion to meet with us. I rather suspect that that association has become commercial, because while several of us belong to that association, they have had a meeting in Baltimore and elected officers in our absence.

Dr. Godard: Isn't our Mr. Brigham closely identified with that association? Couldn't we extend our greetings through him? I so move.

The motion was seconded, voted upon, and carried.

President Parma: Is there any further unfinished business?

Mr. Feazel: Madam President: There are one or two things. I think, out of deference to the four eminent gentlemen who have presented what is known as the Roalfe Report, making definite suggestions and a request for amendments to our Constitution, that those suggested amendments should be regarded as proposed by this committee at this time, so that they can be acted upon at our next annual meeting. That was not included in the motion the other day, and without binding myself to support any of those amendments, although I am in favor of some of them, I will offer, on behalf of the committee, those amendments as set out in that report, so that they can be acted upon at the next annual meeting.

Mr. Small: That will be due notice.

Mr. Feazel: While I am on my feet I wish to offer an amendment to our By-Laws. I think it can be adopted at any time. I do this as a result of what seemed to be the unanimous opinion of those who took part in the discussion yesterday.

The By-Laws, Section 1, provide that "the annual dues of regular and associate members, except library assistants shall be \$3, and each member shall receive the Law Library Journal as a part of said membership." My motion is to strike out the words "Law Library Journal" and substitute "the report of the proceedings of the annual convention." If the Executive Committee follows the suggestion that was made, enlarging the Law Library Journal and bringing it out monthly, including in it the service that is now given us in the Law Library News, we can not furnish that to our members at \$3 per year.

I therefore offer this amendment, that instead of the Law Library Journal they receive the annual report of our proceedings, and that the enlarged Library Journal be charged to them separately at whatever price the Executive Committee may think wise.

Mr. Mettee: I second the motion.

The motion was voted upon and carried.

President Parma: That is all of the unfinished business.

Dr. Godard: I suppose, in all cases where we have voted to accept the reports, it is understood that the Secretary shall express the thanks of the Association to the committee for its work. It was not so stated, but I think it should be.

Secretary Mills: Yes.

Mr. Feazel: I do not wish to be on my feet all the time, but it was the sense of the meeting yesterday that we should have a larger and improved Law Library Journal, got out at more frequent intervals, to take over the work done by other publications. No definite action has been taken by the Association. I

therefore move that the Executive Committee be instructed that it is the sense of this Association that such action be taken.

Mr. Poole: I second the motion.

The motion was voted upon and carried.

President Parma: I think that now we are ready for the report of the Nominating Committee.

Mr. Poole: After very careful consideration and conferences with many members of the Association, the elder statesmen, you might say, of the Association, the Committee on Nominations desires to present the following nominations:

For President, S. D. Klapp, Secretary and Librarian of the Minneapolis Bar Association.

First Vice-President, John T. Vance, in charge of the Law Division of the Library of Congress.

Second Vice-President, Alice M. Magee, State Librarian of Louisiana.

Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Lotus Mitchell Mills, Librarian, Sullivan & Cromwell, New York.

Members of the Executive Committee: Hobart R. Coffey, Law Library, University of Michigan; A. S. McDaniel, Association of the Bar, New York; James C. Baxter, Philadelphia Bar Association.

Mr. Feazel: I move that the Secretary cast the unanimous ballot of those present for these nominations.

The motion was seconded, voted upon, and unanimously carried.

The Auditing Committee examined the checks, vouchers, and bank balances of the Treasurer of the Association and found them correct.

President Parma: I think that ends our meeting.

I want to thank all of the members who have been so gracious in helping me carry on the work of the Association for the past year.

Secretary Mills: I have one letter to read. Last year Mr. McDaniel sent a telegram to Mr. Hewitt, who was not able to be with us, and Mr. Hewitt has replied.

"The resolution of the American Association of Law Libraries, sympathizing with me in my illness a year ago, and your telegram conveying the resolution, is remembered by me with heartfelt appreciation, and I thank the Association and yourself.

"The history of the Association shows a steady increase of usefulness throughout its twenty-six years and now still greater progress is in view. It is a pride and pleasure to be one of such a company of earnest and able workers."

The letter is signed "Luther Hewitt."

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at four-thirty o'clock.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL OF THE STATES ETC.

*Compiled by W. J. Lindquist, Law Library of Congress.**June 2, 1932*

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Oklahoma	J. Berry King
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Panama Canal Zone	J. J. McGuigan

(The Panama Canal Zone does not have an Attorney General
the office of District Attorney Corresponds to that position.)

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